"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; fair, slightly warmer to-morrow; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,022. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SURE ZEPPELIN SHIP SAILED OVER ENGLAND

British Believe Strange Craft Hovering Over Navy Port on Oct. 14 Was German.

ONLY AIR CRAFT THEN ALOFT

English Naval Men Suggest That Germans Altered Date of Voyage in Official Account to Mislead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18.—The belief that the mysterious airship which appeared above Sheerness on the evening of October 14 was German has received strong support from a Hamburg dispatch, which stated that the "new Zeppelin naval airship, with Count Zeppelin and twenty-one men aboard, flying in a haze, passed with great speed over Borkum and Norderney on the North Sea on the afternoon of Oct. 14 at a height of 4,500 feet. Nothing precise is known about the route of the outward voyage. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 15 the vessel returned to Kiel, flew on to the Prussian island of Fehmarn, in the Baltic Sea, then turned south to go to Johannisthal, near Berlin."

The German official account of this voyage states that it was made on the previous day, Oct. 13, and ended at Johannisthal on the afternoon of Oct. 14. The suggestion has been made in British naval circles at Portsmouth and Sheerness that the official date was changed and the actual time of the voyage officially put back twenty-four hours. It was definitely stated in the same quarter that no British airship or aeroplane was aloft at the time the engine was heard over Sheerness. Careful inquiries in France give the same result.

No other country possesses any aerial vessel capable of the voyage. Supposing it was the Zeppelin which visited Sheerness, the chief stages of her flight, according to available evidence, would be, roughly, as follows: Friedrichshafen to Borkum, 437 miles; Borkum to Sheerness, 293 miles; Sheerness to Fehmarn, 456 miles; Fehmarn to Johannisthal, 162 miles; total, 1,348 miles.

Speed Over 43 Miles an Hour.

Owing to the conflict of dates, it is not possible to give the time taken for the different stages; but it is officially admitted that the ship was in the air 31 hours, which would give an average speed of just over 43 miles an hour.

A Berlin dispatch says: "The new naval Zeppelin, known as the L1, is the only German airship which could possibly have been hovering over Sheerness on Oct. 13 and 14. She made her first long-distance flight in 31 hours from Friedrichshafen to Berlin about that time. Her detailed movements were never made public, as the cruise was the official trial trip for the Admiralty, and therefore secret."

The information furnished to the press states that the trip began at Friedrichshafen at 8:30 A. M, on Oct. 13 and ended at Johannisthal at 3:30 P. M. on Oct. 14 The Admiralty wireless station at Norddeuch, on the German mainland south of Norderney, reported that the L1 sent in a wireless signal "from a great distance at about 7 o'clock on the evening of Oct. 13." The vessel's wireless range has a radius of between 300 and 400 miles.

The version provided for the press added: "A fog prevailed throughout Oct. 13 to such an extent that the exact determination of the airship's position was impossible. The fog having cleared during the late hours of the afternoon, the vessel found itself sailing north rapidly over Osnabrueck. At an altitude of only 200 feet, less than a mile away, the vessel left the mainland in the early hours of the evening between Borkum and Norderney, "and continued its trip across the North Sea."

Passed Over a Warship.

The lights of Heligoland were said to have served as a guide. The crew easily distinguished the lights of a passing passenger ship, and discovered the lights of a warship. The mainland was said to have been reached again at about 2 A. M. on Oct. 14 near Buesum, after Kiel had been passed. The L1 then crossed the Baltic so far that the coast lights of Denmark could be discerned, whereupon Count Zeppelin, who was at the helm, turned about.

Throughout the early hours of the morning of Oct. 14 the vessel is said to have battled against strong counter winds. Coming from the North, the L1 next sighted Lübeck at 9 o'clock, and headed for Berlin, which was crossed at 2:30 P. M. An hour later she was standing at the Johannisthal flying camp.

CHARGES $4,000,000 FRAUD.

Denver Man Alleges Conspiracy in a Proposed Power Deal.

DENVER, Nov. 17.—L. O. Nunn, former President of the Telluride Power Company, got a temporary injunction from the District Court late yesterday to halt the proposed sale of the concern, which is scheduled to take place at Telluride, Col., next Tuesday.

Nunn charges a conspiracy and attempt to defraud. He says the company is to be sold to the Electric Bond and Shares Company and to St. Louis and Cincinnati capitalists for $4,000,000 less than its actual value.

POLICE RAID RITZ WORKERS.

Stop Sunday Preparations for Whitney Warren Ball with Arrests.

Policeman Lawlor of the East Fifty-first Street Station looked through a window last night when he saw lights in the new ballroom on the ground floor of the addition to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Forty-sixth Street near Madison Avenue. On the inside were about twenty workmen plastering walls and installing fixtures in the large hall. As this was a violation of the Sunday law the policeman entered the hotel and hurried to the door of the ballroom.

"You can't work on Sunday," he shouted. "You will have to stop."

"But this is an emergency," the man in charge explained to the policeman. "We have to finish the ballroom in time for its opening to-morrow night. Whitney Warren is giving a ball."

Policeman Lawlor would not admit that this was any reason for suspending the Sunday law. He insisted that the work should stop, but as he stood in the doorway arguing, some of the workmen suddenly shoved him outside and slammed the door. Lawlor tried to force it open, but it was locked, and he had to give up in the face of laughter on the inside.

Police Commissioner Waldo lives at Carlton House, the apartments connected with the hotel, but Lawlor did not stop to think of that. He ran to the sidewalk and blew his whistle. Two bluecoats came to his assistance, and they returned to the ballroom, where they pounded on the locked door and demanded admission.

In a few moments the door was opened, but not, the policemen say, until half of the workmen had made their exit through another door. However, James Reid of the building firm of Reid & Co. and nine workmen, who remained in the room, were arrested.

The three policemen marshaled the prisoners, in their working clothes, through the mirrored corridors of the hotel to the sidewalk, where they were placed in a patrol wagon and taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station. Later they were arraigned before Magistrate Kernochan, in the Men's Night Court, and paroled in the custody of their counsel.

C. Pierre, a department manager at the Ritz-Carlton, said that an additional force of workmen would be on the job to-day to finish the ballroom in time for the dance to-night.

DRIFTED ALL NIGHT IN BOAT.

Party Rescued in the Morning, Cold and Hungry.

Aaron Levy, a prosperous Bath Beach saloon keeper, kept open house last evening at his home in Bath Avenue to celebrate the rescue of himself, his wife, and his friends from their broken down motorboat yesterday morning.

The Levys sailed forth Saturday morning in their motor launch from Fenken's Dock in Bath Beach, taking with them Albert Glinsmann of 8,440 Eighteenth Avenue, his brother Jack, and Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew Flanagan of 1,870 Benson Avenue. They headed for the fishing bank off the Jersey Coast, and after a very creditable catch, and after draining every drop of water they had and devouring every crumb of lunch, they started for home.

About 4 o'clock that afternoon, when they were in the lower bay, a mile off the Coney Island coast, their engine broke down. They tried to row, but soon lost one of their single pair of oars, and then they used the other as a signal post from which shawls, shirts and napkins waved a vain appeal for help.

Night came on, and hungry, thirsty, and fearfully cold, they found themselves slowly drifting out to sea. Some two miles off Manhattan Beach they were found yesterday morning by a rescue party that put out in the launch Veronica, owned by James Barrett of 8,423 Seventeenth Avenue.

TO USE HARVARD TELESCOPE

Frank E. Seagrave of Providence Put in Charge of Famous Instrument.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17.—Frank E. Seagrave, the Providence astronomer, has been appointed by Prof. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory to take charge of the large Harvard telescope through which all important observations at the station are made.

Mr. Seagrave will succeed Prof. Oliver C. Wendell, who died on Nov. 5, and who had been in charge of the instrument for twenty-five years. Mr. Seagrave's special study will be that of the variable stars. The telescope which he will use is of 15-inch aperture and 22-foot length. It is the same instrument by which the Professors Bond, father and son, discovered the seventh satellite of Saturn and the dusky ring of Saturn in November of 1850.

Mr. Seagrave gained an international reputation by his observations in connection with Halley's comet. Two years before the comet was due to put in an appearance he computed its ephemeris. His figures were published in The Astronomical Review and taken by Flammarion, the noted French astronomer, as the most accurate computed.

When the comet appeared, its position in the heavens was almost identical with the position computed beforehand by Mr. Seagrave, and it appeared within a fraction of a minute of the time he had predicted. He also worked out the course the comet would take in its sweep of the heavens, and this also proved exceptionally accurate.

WILSON REUNITES PRINCETON

Believed Now That Factional Differences in Faculty Will Be Reconciled.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17.—President John G. Hibben, Princeton's executive head, is in receipt of a note from Gov Wilson, his predecessor in the Presidential chair of Old Nassau, that would indicate the end of all disputes that have swept Princeton University in recent years. Gov. Wilson sent his message to President Hibben on the eve of his departure for Bermuda in acknowledgment of the latter's congratulatory message on Gov. Wilson's Presidential victory. It reads:

My Dear President Hibben: I need not tell you how gratifying it was to me to receive through you the congratulations of my Alma Mater. I hope sincerely that she may never have occasion to be ashamed of her son. Cordially yours, WOODROW WILSON.

The entire situation here points to a reconciliation of the factions of the faculty, and it is generally believed that the election of Gov. Wilson has done much toward final unity. It is reported that at the regular meeting of the university faculty to-morrow afternoon resolutions will be passed on the election of Gov. Wilson.

Natural Beauty and Attractiveness.
The country through which the SOUTHERN RAILWAY penetrates creates a most favorable impression, bespeaks prosperity. For information apply N. Y. Office, 264 5th Av., cor. 29th St.—Adv.

CROSSOVER SWITCH AGAIN CAUSED WRECK

Inspection of New Haven Roadbed Shows That Rails Spread Under Merchants Express.

COMPLAINT OF HEAVY TRAFFIC

Charges That Roadbed Has Not Been Kept Up—Something Dropped, Is the Railroad's Explanation.

Although responsibility for the wreck of the Merchants Limited Express on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad on Saturday night at Greens Farms, near Bridgeport, Conn., had not been officially determined last night, the condition of the roadbed, as seen yesterday, pointed to a crossover switch as the primary cause of the derailment, which followed within a few hours the derailment of another New York, New Haven & Hartford train at Milford—the fourth wreck in the vicinity of Bridgeport in the last fifteen months.

An investigation by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning of the crossover switch and the third of a mile of roadbed over which the derailed cars cut their way on the ties and embankment, showed very plainly that the cars left the tracks at a point four feet from the end of a switch connecting the two westbound tracks. There were indications that the crossover figured in this wreck in a manner similar to that shown in the fatal Boston Express disaster at Westport Oct. 3, and the one near Bridgeport July 11, 1911, both attributed to high speed in passing from one track to another.

The inner rail of the track at the point where the switch carried the train to the outside track had spread at the point of connection about two inches from its proper position. The outside rail opposite the "spread" had been torn loose from the ties and rolled over, the weight of the train causing the weakened line of rail to be dragged from the roadbed for 500 feet. Three of the cars went over the embankment and plunged to the tops of the wheels in the earth.

The speed of the train has been estimated at from fifty-five to sixty miles an hour. It was probably not less than fifty miles at the time and within three minutes of the schedule. Either the switch was too short or was badly constructed, or the stability of the roadbed was not equal to the sudden and terrific change of direction of a heavy steel train. Apparently the pressure of the train as it struck the straight lines of rails coming from the switch caused a loosening of spikes on the outer rail, and the recoil from this pressure caused the spreading of the inner rail, causing the four steel cars to leave the tracks after the engine and baggage car had passed the danger point safely.

On this section of the road, about 2,000 feet from the Greens Farm railway station, the road is a straight line. The crossover switch was a temporary one, it was said, and was recently completed in connection with the work of electrification of the line to Stamford, the eastern terminal of the electric zone at present. It would have been impossible for the train to leave the tracks on this straight run except in going from the main track to the outside. That the switch was properly set is indicated by the fact that the engine, tender, and baggage car took the rails safely.

Hundreds of the ties were cut to pieces, and this gave rise to the suspicion by some of those who viewed the wreckage that the wooden supports of the rails were defective. This was denied by the Superintendent of the wrecking crew and by the engineer of the Public Utilities Commission, C. C. Elwell, who was one of the first officials to go from his home in New Haven to investigate the accident.

"The ties and rails both appear to be in good condition," he said. "I cannot fix the cause of the accident at this time, but it appears to me that the trouble rests with the switch or crossover."

Mr. Elwell was told by some of the railway men that a broken brake beam probably caused the wreck. This is the iron bar connecting the automatic brakes beneath and on each side of the cars. A broken rod, it was said, would cause derailment. But a careful inspection of the tracks failed to show any indication that an accident of that kind had happened.

The several wrecks in the same immediate vicinity within so brief a period have caused widespread criticism of the railroad, and it has been contended that the safety of the traveling public required a better type of roadbed than some portions of that section of the line between New York and New Haven now have. While more and heavier trains have continually been added, it is declared that the stability of track equipment and roadbed have not been kept up to the demands made upon them.

On this main line from New Haven to New York all the various lines of the system converge, putting the heaviest traffic at this end. The number and similarity of the accidents in this one section of the system are the grounds on which most of the complaints are based. In the case of the accident in 1911 at Bridgeport an investigation absolved the railway, and placed the blame upon the dead engineer. The Public Utilities Commission is now preparing its report on the Westport wreck, and the latest disasters are also under investigation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to-night issued this statement as to the cause of the derailment of the Merchants Limited Express last night at Greens Farms, in which twenty persons were injured:

The accident was caused by something giving away under the train and dropping into a switch, which derailed the train.

FATAL CRASH AT PUTNAM.

One Man Killed and Another Badly Hurt in Freight Collision.

PUTNAM, Conn., Nov. 17.—One man was killed and another badly injured early this morning when an extra freight train ran into the rear of a through freight on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road just west of the local station. The trains were westbound.

The man killed was Harry E. Brooks of East Hartford, head brakeman on the through freight. James Shaw of Pinehurst, S. C., in charge of a carload of horses, had his legs sprained and was severely cut and bruised. He was removed to a local hospital.

The caboose and fifteen cars of the through freight were wrecked and many

Continued on Page 4.

MAKING PEACE between TURKEY AND ITALY

Baron Bernardo Quaranta di San Severino writes of the negotiations and their effect on the future of both nations. Read it in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

CLARK WOULD REVISE THE ENTIRE TARIFF

Speaker Also Thinks That Each Schedule Should Be Covered by a Separate Bill.

GORE PLANS QUICK ACTION

Will Propose a Steering Committee of the Two Houses—Republicans Will Fight for Present Duties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The revision of the tariff at the extra session of Congress should affect every schedule in the Payne-Aldrich act, according to a statement Speaker Clark made this morning to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Speaker, however, believes in embodying this revision in as many bills as there are schedules, and it is suggested that his belief that the extra session should not end until the whole tariff law has been revised may have had something to do with the new feeling of harmony that has developed among the Democrats.

Mr. Clark, whose policies are in perfect accord with those of Mr. Underwood, has not renewed his old friendly relations with William Jennings Bryan, but it is thought that Mr. Bryan and Representative Henry of Texas, in finally indorsing the schedule by schedule revision, may have been influenced by an understanding that this piecemeal revision would really mean wholesale revision before it stopped.

"Tariff revision at the extra session," said the Speaker, "should touch every schedule in the law. As to whether other legislative subjects should be considered at the extra session, that is a matter for counsel, and I should rather not seem to anticipate the possible action of the new President."

Mr. Clark has already expressed the opinion that the extra session, if confined to tariff revision, should not last more than sixty days. Chairman Underwood will call the Ways and Means Committee together in January for detailed work on schedules not already disposed of by the House, and for the modification of the tariff bills already passed and vetoed by President Taft. It is thought that changes in the old bills will be slight, and that most of the committee's attention will be devoted to new measures. This plan, while requiring the passage of more than a dozen separate tariff bills, is expected to prove more expeditious than revision in a single measure. Sweeping revision would mean that consideration of the whole subject would have to be postponed until the Ways and Means Committee could report a complete bill. Under the plan that would be followed, schedules already tentatively shaped will be sent promptly to the Senate, and while the upper chamber indulges its more deliberate debate, the lower house will bring out the new bills that will require more careful consideration.

Senator Gore to-day expressed the opinion that the entire tariff revision should be concluded before next July, permitting the inauguration of the new schedules with the beginning of the fiscal year July 1. To obtain perfect co-operation between House and Senate, he said he probably would suggest a joint steering committee of members of the two houses to act together during the approaching short session, in the formulation of a tariff measure for the extra session.

"In that way," he said, "we could insure the drawing of a bill that would receive the support of both houses from the start, saving the loss of much time in subsequent conferences."

It is not the purpose of the Republicans to permit the Democratic programme to be put through without remonstrance. They will ask hearings on many of the schedules and Republican Senate leaders expect to be able to make effective opposition in some instances.

"The Democrats cannot get a free sugar bill through the Senate," said Senator Smoot of the Finance Committee to-day. He based his prediction on the understanding that the Louisiana Senators were sure to oppose such a measure, and that other Democrats would stand out against that and other contemplated changes.

WATER AS INSANITY CURE.

Massachusetts Hospitals Find Baths Subdue Bad Patients.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The water cure, the most advanced method of treating mental ills, has been adopted in the insane hospitals of Massachusetts as a humane and scientific substitute for the old-time straitjackets, straps, and similar means of restraint in the case of violent or, as the hospital phrase goes, "highly disturbed," patients

Dr. H. S. Frost, Superintendent of the Boston Insane Hospital, said to-night:

"We find that there is no longer any need of physical restraint, even in the most violent cases for the patient does not fear the treatment. On the contrary, he is glad to enter the bath, where he may remain for hours under the soothing influence of the warm water in which he is submerged.

"Nurses are in constant attendance to regulate the temperature of the water, to take the pulse and temperature of the sufferer, and to minister to his needs. Meals are served to the bathers. The long baths have no debilitating effect, for additional nourishment renders this impossible. Moreover, the relief of nerve depression, which the uniformly increased temperature of the water accomplishes, is of itself stimulating.

"We do not mean to say that all forms of insanity are curable by this means, but the general success has been so great that thousands of patients who were formerly tied hand and foot are now able to do sufficient work to support themselves and to help in the support of others."

FINEST STORAGE EGGS 33c. DOZ.
Fresh when stored in warehouses that are perfect in hygienic and food law requirements. Guaranteed by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.—Adv.

TURKS CHECK BULGARS AT TCHATALJA; REPORT TAKING 8,000 MEN AND 12 GUNS

EYEWITNESS'S STORY OF BULGAR REPULSE

Correspondent in Trenches with Turks Yesterday Saw Daring Enemy Smashed by Artillery.

WONDERFUL ARTILLERY DUEL

From a Hill He Saw the Guns Flash and the Shells Burst Above the Opposing Positions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Dispatch to The London Times.

TCHATALJA LINES, Nov. 17.—At daybreak to-day the Bulgarians unmasked their artillery positions along the front from the Hamidiyeh forts to Papas Burgas. They have opened a heavy artillery fire in preparation for an infantry advance.

I have come straight from the Turkish trenches, and the dust of Bulgarian shrapnel is on my coat.

This is the first real endeavor that the Bulgarians have made against the Turkish lines.

The position which the Bulgarians selected as their salient is fronted on the left by the Papas Burgas marshes and on the right by the gradual glacis of two Hamidiyeh forts. The latter are supported by the works of Ahmed Pasha and Baghchetsh Tabja, the railway making a loop through the centre of the Turkish position before it reaches the Tchatalja station.

I may now say, as the Bulgarians have unmasked both their own and the Turkish positions, that the Turkish front is connected by trenches, worked into the alignment of the old fortifications. All the permanent works have heavy Krupp guns in emplacement, and other large-calibre guns have been mounted in the recently constructed works facing the Papas Burgas Valley.

Above these Turkish field artillery batteries are dug in at intervals all along the line, which is a plain series of redans.

The Turks have also placed trenches low in front of the permanent works, in which infantry forces are disposed.

Saw Flashes of Bulgarian Guns.

"The Bulgarian artillery positions are not so advantageous, as the Bulgarians have been forced to avail themselves of the under features of the semi-plateaus at the foot of the Tchatalja ridge. Although the Bulgarians dug their trenches under cover of the night, concealment was impossible, as the black background of the Tchatalja scarps disclosed every flash as soon as their batteries were unmasked.

This was at daybreak to-day, marking the first day of the second month of the war.

Counting the flashes I made out three batteries in action against the Papas Burgas front, and at least seven in front of the Hamidiyeh group. The latter contained some guns of heavier calibre than the field pieces.

Wonderful Artillery Battle.

In the early morning there was a dull, misty atmosphere at the opening of the preparatory artillery fire of the Bulgarians and the Turkish reply. It was a wonderful spectacle. The black face of the Bulgarian position sparkled with the flashes of guns and circular shrapnel and common shell bursts of the Turkish reply.

Some of the Turkish heavy artillery fired black powder, and the bursting of the heavy shells soon raised a curtain of smoke which, mingling with the morning mist, rolled majestically down the valley between the combatants.

A Turkish warship in the bay joined in the concert, firing its heaviest guns in a broadside and capping the Bulgarian right with great pillars of spurting mud and fire. It was certainly the heaviest artillery combat seen since the Japanese massed a corps of artillery and pounded Gen. Grekoff's devoted rearguard outside of Liao-Yang.

"I made my way from the rear of Baghchetsh Tabja, where the reserves of the Fourth Crops were massed, to where my friends of the composite army corps were holding the flats just as it seemed, from the opening of a deafening rattle of musketry, that the Bulgarian infantry were advancing in this direction. I worked down the railway toward its most southern loop, and here I shared the shrapnel with the Turkish infantry, who were well ensconced in the renovated earthworks.

Saw the Bulgarians Advance.

"I thanked Providence for my periscopic glasses, as I was right in my surmise that during the night the Bulgarian infantry had pushed down under the cover of the banks of Kara River and were essaying to take possession of the upper loop of the railway and Baghchetsh.

Small groups of Bulgarians came up out of the shelving banks, dribbled forward, lay down, and dribbled loosely forward again. Their advance was very gallant, but very slow. Presently the Turkish gunners found them nicely, and the forward movement died out. This essay had failed, and the troops were neither reinforced nor retired.

The whirr of machine guns and the crash of infantry and artillery fire in the direction of the Hamidiyeh forts told of another infantry effort being made there. But as the fire gradually died down and as there was no movement on the part of the Turkish reserves, it is to be presumed that this attempt was likewise a failure.

All the time the firmament was ringing with the whiplike crack of shrapnel and the dull reverberation of the heavy ordnance. The Bulgarians searched us heavily, but the burst of their shrapnel was too high, and in my part of the field there were but few casualties from this source, although several shells hit the earthworks, smothering us all with mud.

In my portion of the field the Turkish infantry were very snug. The men, unless ordered to man the works, were cheerfully munching bread, cartloads of which had reached us during the engagement.

Seeing that on our front the Bulgarian infantry attempt had failed, I withdrew elsewhere in order to gain a comprehensive view of the action and climbed the hill of Karagtch. Here again I had a view of the same wonderful panorama which had been presented in the early morning, although it was more from the flank.

I could see that the Bulgarians were directing their severest fire against the Hamidiyeh slopes, while the Turks seemed to prefer to search the flats with their fire rather than to deal with the opposing batteries which were posted below Tchatalja under the hill.

Hard Position to Take.

Toward 11 o'clock there was something of a lull, and as I could not make out the slightest movement among the Turkish reserves it seemed to me that the Bulgarians had found their salient to be less easy than had been anticipated.

It certainly looks to me that if this Turkish position on the left is ever to be taken it will be only by the slow process of stealing positions under the cover of a heavy artillery preparation. But he is a fool who prophesies concerning war.

As I write the artillery fire still continues, but it is less heavy than it was between 8 and 10 o'clock this morning.

SOFIA SILENT ON RESULT.

London at 5 A. M. To-day Had Not Heard from Bulgar Side.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18, 5 A. M.—At the moment of writing not a word has come through from Bulgarian sources of yesterday's fighting at Tchatalja. According to a Sofia telegram no war news was available there yesterday, not a single dispatch being received from the front.

The exact forces of the combatants are not stated. One telegram speaks of 160,000 Turks being concentrated at Tchatalja, but this estimate is probably an exaggeration, unless the Turks brought from Asia Minor form a larger portion of the troops there than is generally believed to be the case.

The strength of the Bulgarian forces is likewise unknown. A large part of the army besieging Adrianople was recently relieved by the arrival of the Servian second army and the men were sent forward to Tchatalja.

The Bulgarian losses in the battle of Lule-Burgas were, however, enormous. An ex-German Army officer, who has acted as a correspondent for a Berlin paper, states that Bulgaria has dispatched to the front her "last man and her last rifle."

WILSON NEARING BERMUDA.

Walks the Deck and Takes a Nap His Last Day Out—Smooth Sea.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP BERMUDIAN, AT SEA, Nov. 17, (Wireless via Sagaponack, N. Y.)—President-elect Woodrow Wilson spent a quiet Sunday on the steamer to-day, nearing the Bermudas. He was up early and walked the deck for a long while in the morning. During the afternoon he read in the ship's library and took a long nap in his cabin. The weather continues fair and the sea smooth.

The Bermudian is expected to arrive at Hamilton to-morrow, and Gov. Wilson will probably go direct to his cottage at Salt Kettle, just across the bay from Hamilton.

SWALLOWED HIS FISHHOOK.

Surgeon Had to Cut 7-Year-Old Fisherman's Throat to Get It Out.

Home from the North River with two very small fish as his afternoon's catch, 7-year-old Lester Eisman of C Street, Inwood, was so extremely hungry that he could hardly wait for his mother to butter the huge slice of bread she had waiting for him, and when it was finally buttered he just grabbed for it without stopping to put down the fish hook which he still carried in his hand. He swallowed the fish hook.

A few moments later the tortured child was on the operating table in the Washington Heights Hospital. The operation needed was a rare one, and Dr. C. D. Eichel, visiting surgeon of the hospital, had never had it come within his experience. But it was successful. Deftly the surgeon made an incision, pushed the trachea aside, pulled up the oesophagus in which the hook had become embedded. Another second and the hook was out.

Storm Blocks Lake Traffic.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 17.—A heavy rain, turning to a blinding snowstorm, accompanied by a thirty-mile gale and falling temperature, makes navigation in the upper lake region to-night practically impossible.

Few boats left port, although predictions are that the weather conditions will moderate before morning. Many vessels are tied up here.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS prevents ill effects from over-indulgence in food or drink.—Adv.

Nazim Pasha Claims Decisive Repulse of Foe in Battle Lasting All Sunday.

CENTRE UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Booming Wakes Constantinople, and Artillery Duel Is Watched from Heights Near City.

TURKISH WARSHIPS JOIN IN

As Uneasiness Spreads in the City Marines Are Landed to Protect Foreigners.

HUNDREDS DYING OF CHOLERA

Thousand New Cases in Turkish Army Daily—Bulgarians Reported Infected.

SERVIA INSISTS ON PORTS

Premier Pasitch Declares Austria's Proposals Are Impossible—Peace Negotiations Lag.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.
Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17, 10:20 P. M.—Reports that a battle was in progress at Tchatalja, as indicated by the heavy cannon fire during the day, were officially confirmed to-night by a telegram from Nazim Pasha, the Commander in Chief.

He states that infantry fire went on all day. The Bulgarians tried to advance against the Turkish right and were repulsed by the accurate fire of the Turkish artillery, which are said to have destroyed three Bulgarian batteries. Nazim Pasha adds that the condition and morale of the troops are excellent.

The Sultan sent Nazim a message of congratulation, which was received with cheers by the troops.

Unofficial reports state that the Turks took twelve guns and 8,000 prisoners and caused great losses to the Bulgarians in to-day's fighting.

The International Council of Health met to-day and decided that in consequence of the cholera, which is raging among both the Turkish and the Bulgarian troops, neither army ought under any circumstances whatever be allowed to enter Constantinople. This decision will be communicated to the powers.

Report Bulgarian Check Serious.

Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17, 10 P. M.—It is announced from an official Ottoman source that the Bulgarians have suffered a serious check at Tchatalja. The Turkish soldiers are said to have made prisoners of eight battalions of Bulgarian troops and they have also taken several guns and much munitions of war.

The Foreign Minister, Gabriel Noradunghian Effendi, confirms the news of the Turkish victory without, however, specifying the exact number of prisoners.

Booming Woke the Capital.

6 P. M.—Constantinople was awakened this morning by the rumbling of guns. The terraces of the houses were soon thronged with people listening. The rumbling was feeble and dull like that of a distant storm, but at intervals the sound became quite distinct.

In the afternoon, as the distant thunder continued, I drove to Kaithane, from where the noise appeared to be coming, but on arriving at the ridge which dominates the Sweet Waters valley I ordered the carriage to stop, because as the sound became clearer one could understand that the cannonade was taking place at a great distance behind the hills masking Derkos and Tchatalja.

I listened for a long time to the echo of the supreme struggle, and

when I returned about 5 o'clock the rumbling still continued.

It is not yet known whether the Tchatalja forts were firing on the advance of the Bulgarians or whether the Turkish cruisers were bombarding the road from Derkos in order to prevent the Bulgarians from turning the lines.

People Calmly Seek Amusement.

On my return to Pera I was struck by the extraordinary calmness and indifference of the population. As on any other Sunday, a veritable multitude of promenaders moved slowly along the streets, making the circulation of carriages difficult. Women and children came out in hundreds from the cinematographs and the confectioners' shops andthe cafés were full. Reassured by the presence of the foreign cruisers, nobody thought of anything except amusement.

So far as the Government is concerned its principal preoccupation for the moment is insuring the position of the Cabinet by arresting as many of the Unionists as possible; I am assured that already nearly 200 of the principal leaders and members of the rank and file of the party of Union and Progress are in prison. Mahmoud Shefket Pasha himself is under police surveillance.

Warships Land Marines.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—Dispatch to The London Daily News.—The warships to-night are landing a strong detachment of marines with Maxims.

I have just watched two contingents pass my hotel. They were carrying their full kit.

Arrangements have been made at the British Embassy to accommodate a landing party 150 strong.

The official explanation given of this measure is that it is taken to quiet the nervousness caused by the heavy gun fire that has been audible in Constantinople from the direction of Tchatalja.

FIGHTING ALL ALONG LINE.

Artillery Line a Magnificent Sight as Seen from the City.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17, 10:45 P. M.—To-day's fighting at Tchatalja was all along the line. The Bulgarian guns began the firing, which was thought preparatory to an infantry attack.

The Turkish batteries replied vigorously. The Turkish ships in the Sea of Marmora shelled the Bulgarian positions. Undoubtedly the fleet in the Black Sea also took part in the engagement, though details from that point are lacking.

The sound of the booming, which began in the morning, ceased only at sunset. In the afternoon the wind shifted, and it seemed for a time as if the battle had ended, but again the booming was heard, and the movement of troops could be observed not far from the gates to the capital. A detachment of several thousand men from the Tchatalja lines was replaced by fresh troops, who had been held in reserve near the city.

Several members of the legations and other foreign residents witnessed the artillery duel, which they describe as magnificent, on the Sea of Marmora and the shelling from height to height across Biyuk Chekmeje Lake and over the plains toward the north. The flashes of the guns on both sides were visible to observers over miles of low country.

The refugees behind the lines began breaking camp early in the day and moved back toward Constantinople. The Greek villagers, who had remained heretofore indifferent to events, prepared to desert their homes. While calm prevailed, there was a deadly tension in the knowledge that the fate of the capital, the Turkish Army and those who waited anxiously in Constantinople was at stake.

Within the city every military precaution was taken. Pickets were posted at various points and patrols guarded the streets.

While some marines were landed from foreign warships to-night, others will be brought ashore to-morrow. Various zones have been assigned to the different powers. These zones will be protected generally by the landing parties, which thus will not confine themselves to guarding the embassies and foreign charitable and educational institutions. The greatest discretion, however, will be used in their employment.

Several more prominent Unionists, including Talaat Bey, an ex-Cabinet Minister, were arrested to-day. A notorious member of the party, Djampoulat Bey, resisted arrest, killing one officer and wounding another. He was then seized, court-martialed and sentenced to death.

An ex-Deputy, Obeidullah, and Djemil Bey, a member of the staff of the newspaper Tanin, were sentenced to five years' imprisonment on charges of high treason. One of the editors of the Tanin was condemned to seven years' imprisonment.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Reports from Constantinople differ as to the nature of the Bulgarian repulse. Several say it was the right wing at Biyuk Chekmeje. Another declares the left wing was repulsed.

BATTLE RAGING AT MONASTIR.

Hundred Thousand Servians Are Facing Turkish Garrison of 45,000.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18.—The Uskub correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs Saturday night at midnight, saying:

"A battle is proceeding at Monastir. The Turks number 45,000, with 40 guns. The Servians number more than 100,000, with 200 guns, including siege guns and howitzers.

"No attempt has been made to take the town itself by assault. It is intended to force the surrender by the aid of the artillery alone. The Turks occupy excellent positions around the town.

"The Servians were obliged to advance across soft marshes and were exposed to the enemy's fire. They moved forward with their habitual courage, covered by a heavy fire from their own guns, and occupied a line running from Tchairlar, past Beranzi, an important position 400 feet high, to the hills of Tzrno, Oblakovo, and Gofeche.

"It is said that all the Bulgarian troops have departed from Adrianople, the investment of which has been left solely to the Servians. The Bulgarians have gone to Tchatalja. No attempt is being made to storm the forts around Adrianople, the Servians being content merely to isolate the city."

BULGARS BLOW UP 312 TURKS.

Magazine Explosion at Salonika Attributed to Revenge Plot.

ATHENS, Nov. 17.—The explosion of a Turkish powder magazine at Salonika several days ago did immense execution. The magazine was close to the cavalry barracks where many Turkish prisoners were confined. Three hundred and twelve of the Turks were killed and 430 wounded.

The Greek authorities have made a careful investigation, and according to dispatches from Salonika, believe the explosion was the work of a Bulgarian band as revenge on the Turks for the destruction of their men in Krinia, which the Turks surrounded and bombarded while the Bulgarians were occupying it. A fuse was laid to the magazine and ignited.

The Turkish prisoners at Salonika will be brought to Greece on account of the difficulty of feeding them in that town. Three transports with prisoners have already left.

Details have been received of the occupation by the Greeks on Friday of Mount Athos, at the extremity of the easternmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice. Early in the morning the squadron under Vice Admiral Countouriotis, lying at Lemnos, weighed anchor and proceeded to Fort Daphne. Bluejackets landed near the custom house and occupied the government building, over which the Greek flag was hoisted. The bells of all the monasteries and chapels rang out and the monks fired a fusillade to express their joy. Many welcomed the Greeks on the shore.

Another force landed at Maliani, whence they marched to Erisso, thus giving Greece mastery of the entire Athos peninsula.

An irregular corps, composed mostly of Cretans, is now operating in Epirus. Several villages have been occupied. A nephew of Premier Venizelos and the noted Cretan Bolaki are in command.

FIGHTING TO HURRY PEACE.

London So Interprets the Resumption of Hostilities.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18.—The resumption of hostilities at Tchatalja is not regarded here as indicating the collapse of the peace negotiations, but rather as a means to hasten Turkey's acceptance of the allies' terms by proving her complete helplessness, or, as one correspondent phrased it, "to establish an accomplished fact before making further communications."

The Bulgarian Government organ, Mir, reverts to the subject of peace, and plainly intimates that the allies are prepared to consider the question of an alliance with Turkey, provided the latter promptly accepts their terms, which would give Turkey the opportunity of welding her territories into a modern State and making friends of her conquerors.

The Balkan States clearly have in mind the formation of such an alliance as would be able to defy European interference in the disposition of the spoils of war.

Scenes on the Turkish Retreat—The Airship in the War.

ABANDONED TURKISH AMMUNITION WAGON

TURKISH BAGGAGE CARTS LEAVING CHORLU DURING THE RETREAT

RETURNING AFTER A FLIGHT OUTSIDE ADRIANOPLE

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSN.

A BAD LANDING AFTER THE FIRST FLIGHT

ADRIANOPLE TURKS BEATEN BACK AGAIN

Make Desperate Sally and Leave Thousands of Dead and Six Guns on the Field.

BESIEGING WORKS STRONG

Constructed Independently, but So They Can Co-operate—Negotiations for Surrender Under Way.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18.—Bennet Burleigh, in a series of dispatches to The Daily Telegraph from Mustapha Pasha describes the progress of events in the siege of Adrianople. In a sally on Saturday morning the Turks lost six guns, which were captured by the Bulgarians, and also left many thousand dead on the field. The garrison tried to break out toward the southeast, evidently hoping to escape by rapid marching and unfrequented routes toward Tchatalja.

"The Turks seem incapable," he says, "of realizing their truly desperate straits and that the battle-power has gone from their hands. The Bulgarians are now within field gun range of many parts of the city.

"The Bulgarian military engineers have adopted an admirable system of constructing and placing their siege works. These—each so many self-inclosed and independent camps—are placed so as to command the approaches to the city, as well as the exits. They can either in attack or defense co-operate with the neighboring camps behind and all around the inclosing circuit of the besiegers' works. These camps are almost impossible nuts to crack in any sally. In addition there are lines of barbed wire everywhere. The morale of the besieging troops is splendid.

"It is stated that negotiations have been proceeding with Adrianople with a view of saving the needless waste of life. The Turks have been told that the city will be taken by bombardment or assault unless it is surrendered. The terms will be discussed for a day or so. The Turks realize that the forts can be taken from them one after another.

"In the capture of Marash and its works a few days ago the Turks left 3,000 dead upon the field but succeeded in carrying most of their wounded into the city, which now must be in a frightfully insanitary condition as well as in privation. In contrast, the roads from Mustapha Pasha to the front are being regularly cleaned and repaired under Bulgarian direction by peasants."

MAY WAIT TO TAKE ADRIANOPLE

Bulgaria, It Is Hinted, Will Not Hasten to Grant Armistice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18.—A Sofia dispatch to The Times says:

"The decision of Turkey to address herself directly to the Balkan States with a view to the conclusion of peace affords much satisfaction here, and the impression seems to prevail that nothing more will be heard of mediation by the great powers.

"No reply has yet been received here from Athens or Belgrade to the Bulgarian communication of the Turkish proposal. The reply of Montenegro was received to-day, but, though its tenor is not disclosed, it may be concluded that King Nicholas will hardly consent to a cessation of hostilities till Scutari has fallen.

"Whether Bulgaria will be disposed to treat as long as Adrianople holds out seems also to be very doubtful. The siege has cost Bulgaria enormous sacrifices, and now it appears that the fighting which followed last Sunday's sortie was of the most murderous character, several thousands having fallen on both sides.

"The surrender of Adrianople and Scutari would greatly improve the prospects of peace, but until these events take place it would be rash to predict the early conclusion of an armistice."

SOFIA, Nov. 17.—The Cabinet held two special sittings to-day to discuss the Turkish peace overtures.

The official newspaper, Mir, referring to the peace proposals, says:

"Provided Turkey shows the necessary spirit of concillation, in particular consenting to all concessions immediately, she may make her conquerors at once her best friends, even her future allies."

AMERICAN MARINES ASHORE.

Detachment Guards Embassy—British Ships Ready for Americans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The United States station ship Scorpion has sent a detachment of her eighty marines to the American Embassy. The Ambassador says this is not because he fears an outbreak, but is in the way of common action with the other embassies.

The Scorpion has moved up the Bosphorus and has taken up a position opposite Arnautkeui to protect the girls' school. The United States is the only great nation without cruisers or battleships here.

All the embassies are under guard tonight, but unofficial residences of foreigners are without protection. Many are located in the outlying districts, where, should an outbreak occur, they would be the first to be attacked.

It is the intention of the Ambassadors to avoid creating a panic among their nationalities, and in several cases the marines have gone to the embassies only because the embassies are good centres from which they can circulate if necessary. American citizens will have the hospitality of the British ships should an outbreak take place.

Several American women in the girls' school at Scutari remain across the Bosphorus, aiding and encouraging the Turkish and other families. The Scutari school has been closed for some days.

The Scorpion will take care of the American women in Scutari if any danger arises. Turkish gendarmes are now guarding them, and the legation interpreter, Charles W. Fowle, is at the school.

The Rev. Dr. Gates, President of Robert College, has decided that any teachers and their families who want to go aboard the British ships could do so, but most of the men have decided to remain in the college with the students, who are of all nationalities.

Ambassador Rockhill has received about $27,000 from the American Red Cross and private American subscription. The Americans are working in close touch with the [illegible] Cross and the Red Cres[illegible] an even larger fund, [illegible]

WHY KING FERDINAND FAVORED LT. WAGNER

He Feared Misrepresentation by the Journals of Interested Powers.

HEEDED ITALY'S EXPERIENCE

And Allowed at the Front a Correspondent Beyond the Influence of Turkey's Backers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—(Dispatch to The London Times.)—It is somewhat late in the day to tax the correspondent of the Reichspost with having transmitted only Bulgarian news and with having expressed Bulgarian views.

From the outset it was clear that the privileges enjoyed by the Reichspost could have been obtained only by official or perhaps Court favor, and that under these circumstances the Reichspost dispatches would not be unfavorable to the Bulgarian cause.

So far as it is possible to judge they were, moreover, strikingly accurate in their main features so long as the Bulgarian military authorities deemed it important that the world should be informed of the progress of the campaign from their point of view; that is to say, so long as any doubt existed as to the overwhelming nature of the Bulgarian triumph.

Shrewdness of King Ferdinand.

If it be objected that in excluding the foreign press in general from access to military information and in giving precedence to an Austrian clerico-military journal, whose political views are believed not to be distasteful to Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Bulgarian authorities showed distressing partiality, it may be answered that King Ferdinand enjoys a well-founded reputation for shrewdness, and that with the object lesson of the Turco-Italian war before his eyes he or his general staff would have been less prudent than had no provision been made against the eventuality of anti-Bulgarian misrepresentation.

The plain truth is that to fight Turkey was not only to fight the Ottoman Army, but its International backers and financiers as well, and all the organs and agencies of the international press that are subject to their influence.

Italy learned this lesson to her cost. King Ferdinand may possibly have profited by her experience and have wished, by allowing precedence to be given to the only non-Jewish organ of any prominence in Austria, to open for his own news and views a privileged channel to the outer world. Could he have witnessed the eagerness of the international press to buy up the Reichspost dispatches at any price he would doubtless have smiled internally.

Wagner's Dispatches "Inspired"?

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's military correspondent says that the discovery that telegrams to the Vienna Reichspost from the Bulgarian Army headquarters are not unimpeachable records of fact seems to have come as a painful surprise to many people, though it has been long apparent that their author was "inspired" from official sources.

"This point has been so often emphasized by the experts during the last three weeks," he says, "that the only matter for surprise is that it has not been a universally recognized fact that Lieut. Wagner's telegrams were inspired. This does not deprive them of interest. If the Bulgarian staff should issue daily bulletins to the press, we should all read them with avidity, though with certain mental reservations.

"It is no rare thing on the Continent for the Government to have an inspired organ, and the journal which performs this function is not necessarily discredited when, as sometimes happens, it is made the channel for misleading information. The public is, of course, entitled to expect accuracy in the passages where the correspondent records his personal experience, but such passages are extremely rare in Lieut. Wagner's telegrams, and consist chiefly of conversations with prisoners and descriptions of attacks on Adrianople, the correctness of which have not been called in question."

CARMEN SYLVA SORROWFUL.

Writes to Friend of Her Pain Over the Balkan War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The Baroness Berthan von Suttner, addressing the Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Association tonight in the interest of universal peace, read a letter which she had received from Carmen Sylva, Queen of Rumania, although dated on Oct. 10, just prior to the opening of hostilities with the Turks. It read:

Sinaia, Oct. 10, 1912.

Dearest Madame: Your letter came to me almost like an outcry of pain almost on the very day when a fresh war is breaking out before our very doors. Only the Danube rolls its big, swollen floods between us and the dire disaster.

The King has done what was in his power to make peace between all those excited peoples, these young nations who want to feel and to manifest their strength in the only manner known upon our dark earth, where strife is the world.

I can't write more, as I know not what the small hours of the rising day announce. All is dark like the torrents of rain that hid the sky since so many months. May your work prosper in the enlightened countries you are visiting—this is my greatest wish, dear Madame. Ever yours.

ELISABETH (CARMEN SYLVA.)

SERVIA WILL SEIZE PORTS, SAYS PREMIER

Dr. Pasitch, Defiant to Austria, Declares It Is a Matter of Life and Death.

VIENNA'S PROPOSALS VAIN

Seaport on Aegean Sea Impossible—Railway Internationalization Not a Subject to Discuss Now.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18.—The Uskub correspondent of The Daily Telegraph has interviewed the Servian Premier, Dr. Pasitch, the most influential statesman in the Balkan League. One of the first things Dr. Pasitch said was that Servia was most anxious to live on terms of amity with Austria-Hungary, but the wish for that must be subservient to the economic and territorial interest of the Servian Nation, which was determined to carry out in full the programme arranged with the other Balkan States, whatever happened.

He said the Servian armies would push their way through Albania to the Adriatic sea and occupy ports. This was a matter of life and death to Servia, and there could not be any withdrawal.

Austria had put forward, he said, two proposals—one that Servia should seek an outlet to the sea on the Aegean coast, and the other that she should have the free use of an Austrian port in Dalmatia. Both of these were impossible, declared Dr. Pasitch, as was Austria's other proposal that Albania should become an autonomous principality. He went on:

"We can never accept that, nor at the present moment any suggestion for the establishment of a zollverein between Austria and the Balkan States. That may be a matter for the future, perhaps, but it is now out of the question.

"Equally it is out of our power to agree, as Austria has suggested, to the internationalization of railways in what was European Turkey. The future of the railways must be a matter for consideration and arrangement between the States of the Balkan Confederation. Afterward we can discuss and no doubt come to terms with Austria on the subject of tolls on freights and matters of that kind, but internationalization is a matter we will not discuss."

MONTENEGRINS IN SANGIOVANNI

Strong Division Occupies Town Which Servians Hoped to Gain.

RIEKA, Montenegro, Nov. 17.—A strong Montenegrin division, after severe fighting, has succeeded in occupying the port of San Giovanni di Medua as well as all contiguous territory.

In taking possession of this seacoast town of Albania the forces of King Nicholas have apparently anticipated the project of the Servians, who have been reported to be moving to seize both Durazzo and San Giovanni di Medua.

Before taking the port the Montenegrins, under command of Gen. Martinovich, encountered stubborn resistance from 3,000 Turks, who occupied the slopes of Mount Barbalusche, near the Drin River. The fire of the Montenegrin artillery, however, proved too much for the Turks, and they finally abandoned their positions, thereby opening up the way to the port.

TURKS IN MUTINY. SOFIA HEARS.

News of the Spread of Cholera Causes Great Concern.

SOFIA, Nov. 17.—It is six days since any official news has been published from army headquarters. There are many rumors that fighting is proceeding along the Tchatalja lines.

A report through Bulgarian channels says that a number of Turkish officers and soldiers, on duty at the palace of Yildiz Kiosk, when ordered to proceed to Tchatalja, refused, declaring that further fighting was useless. Several of the officers were arrested, but the mutinous conduct of the troops continues.

The news of the spread of the cholera at the Tchatalja lines has caused great anxiety here.

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NAZIM'S MEN STARVE AMID FOOD PLENTY

Tchatalja's Defenders, Weakened by Lack of Food, Fall Easy Victims to Cholera.

ASIATICS LOTH TO FIGHT

Show Concern Over the Loss of Tripoli, But Are Indifferent to the Fate of European Turkey.

By ELLIS ASHMEAD BARTLETT.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.

RADEMKEUI, Friday, via Constanza, Sunday.—I have established headquarters in a village a few miles from Hademkeui, in a central position, which gives me easy access to any point along the line which may be attacked.

I found it impossible to remain actually in Hademkeui on account of the cholera, which is raging with fearful effect among the Turkish troops, together with dysentery and enteric fever. The men fall easy victims to all these dread scourges on account of their weakened condition, following the terrible hardships endured during the battle of Lule-Burgas and the subsequent retreat.

Even now, as close as the army is to Constantinople, the men are only receiving a bare ration of bread, and occasionally rice. This is all the more extraordinary, considering that the whole country between the Tchatalja lines and Constantinople is crowded with live stock—bullocks, sheep, and calves—which have been driven in by refugees.

For some inexplicable reason, although the Turks commandeer everything else they require without the slightest hesitation or regard to present or subsequent payment, they make no effort to make use of the immense quantity of fresh meat available right in their midst.

Thus, during the battle of Lule-Burgas, while the Commander in Chief and his army were starving, whole herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were actually grazing under the fire of the enemy's shrapnel, and when the retreat began these were driven off with the routed army. We saw hundreds of men dying of starvation within a few yards of food, which any other army would have regarded as a godsend.

The Turk is not a meat eater. The soldiers live in times of peace on bread and occasional pilaf. They seem quite unable to change the habits of a lifetime even to meet the exigencies of actual starvation.

Then, again, the Turkish soldier is quite incapable of looking after himself in the field. He is dependent on his officer for everything, and if he were ordered to kill a sheep and eat it would probably do so, but he would rather starve than take such responsibility on himself.

The men here openly declare that they do not want to fight and are disgusted with the war, although they have not yet been in action. It is impossible to arouse the Turkish soldiers from Asia into any enthusiasm over a war in European Turkey. They hardly seem to regard the country as forming a part of the empire, and are far more exercised in their minds over the loss of Tripoli and the abandonment of their co-religionists there than over the disasters which have overwhelmed the army in Thrace, Macedonia, and on the Greek frontier.

The weather here has been abnormal during the past week, almost as hot as in midsummer, with the result that cholera has spread with frightful rapidity. We need a spell of cold badly to stamp it out.

CHOLERA SEIZES 1,000 DAILY.

Thousands of Soldiers Lie Dead and Dying in the Fields.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Nov. 16, (by indirect route.)—There are now over a thousand cases of cholera daily in and around Constantinople, and the death rate has reached 50 per cent. The authorities are powerless to cope with the situation

Three thousand cholera patients arrived by train at San Stefano on Thursday. They would have been brought here but for the protests of the railway company and the Austrian Ambassador, who asked that they be sent to the lazarettos at Becos and Ismidt.

For twenty-four hours the patients remained in the train, on a siding at San Stefano, without water or food or any medical attention. Then they were shipped to the quarantine station. If they had been of the lower order of animals they could not have been more neglected.

A foreign doctor, assisting in the military hospital, discovered by accident yesterday that five soldiers, dying of the cholera, had been put among the wounded. He ordered their removal. Bearers took up the dying men on their shoulders, but their condition was such that he ordered the bearers to drop them. This they literally did, and the unfortunates were left lying in the mud for an hour, groaning and in convulsionr before they were removed on stretchers.

Anybody Can View the Lines.

An extraordinary feature of the conditions behind the Turkish lines at Tchatalja is the indifference of the army to the presence of unauthorized visitors. Any foreigner, wearing a fez or a European hat, may hire a vehicle and drive to the Turkish intrenchments and inspect the troops. There appears to be no cordon to prevent fugitives from returning to Constantinople.

Several foreign officers who visited the lines on Thursday and Friday report the situation hopeless. The trenches are only partly dug.

A huge pile of barbed wire is stacked near the endangered northern wing, having never been put to use. The troops are for the most part unable to work because cholera-infected soldiers are keeping watch in the earthworks.

Innumerable sick lie groaning in the fields to the rear, some of them in their last agonies. Countless cholera-infected fugitives are straggling back on the fan-shaped road converging on Hademkeui from the outer forts. Thousands of patients and hundreds of dead lie on the ground around Hademkeui.

At Derkos Lake, the chief source of Constantinople's water supply, there was a guard of soldiers. But twelve of them died and fifteen others were stricken with cholera on Thursday night. There is great fear that the whole watershed will be contaminated, involving Constantinople in the gravest danger.

Three physicians at Derkos have been unable to do more than bury the dead. Turkish officers regard serious resistance at Tchatalja as impossible, but think it is equally impossible for the Bulgarians to occupy the Turkish positions without endangering the whole Bulgarian Army through cholera.

MOSLEM WOMEN GOOD NURSES.

Discard Veils to Succor the Inpouring Host of Wounded.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—I have just returned from a visit to the hospitals in Haidar Pasha and Scutari. Just beyond the long, low, yellow building in which Florence Nightingale won undying fame in the Crimean war rises the imposing building of the great Turkish Medical School. For several weeks courses have been suspended, and this immense building has been turned over to the Red Crescent Society. There are now in this building 650 beds, all of which are occupied. To-day they are putting down boards in the spacious corridors, upon which cotton mattresses are spread. They hope thus to make room for 300 more who have already been apportioned to this hospital.

I went through the different wards, and can bear witness to the excellence of arrangements and the care bestowed upon the soldiers, most of whom are from the battle of Kirk-Kilisseh. Everything that science and modern methods can do for the wounded is being done there. The work is in charge of volunteer professors and students of the university. The X-ray is used continually, and plates are being preserved which will be of great value to the medical profession. The most remarkable thing is the fact that the nurses are mostly Moslem women in nurses' dress and cap, the veil being entirely discarded.

I talked with some of the patients, and found that they were very happy over the treatment they were receiving. For three days after they were wounded they had nothing to eat, and were nearly starved when they reached the hospital. But the much-needed baths and clean clothes, comfortable beds, and, above all, a plenty of nourishing food, will make them reluctant to get well and be dismissed. Never before have they been as well off.

The soldiers are unanimous in stating that they were exhausted from long marches and lack of food when they met the assault of the enemy at Kirk-Kilisseh, that they did not know how to use their rifles, and that the enemy's artillery fire was irresistible. They also complain bitterly of the lack of leadership, and the indiscriminate mixing of regulars and reservists without experience. The reservists invariably created the panics which were so disastrous.

It is interesting to note that most of the wounded are disabled in the leg or arm. There are few seriously wounded, and almost all have been hit with shrapnel. Less than 10 per cent. in the Scutari Hospital are suffering from bullet wounds. In view of the length of time between the battle and the arrival at the hospital, it is remarkable that there are few cases of gangrene.

Every day the wounded are arriving at Constantinople by thousands, and it is not easy to estimate how many there are. It is believed that at least 20,000 have already arrived from the battlefields of Thrace. Of course, many are so slightly wounded that they have already been discharged and have returned to their regiments at the front.

In spite of the size of Constantinople and the heroic work of the women of the various branches of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, the wounded are arriving faster than they can be attended to. An urgent appeal was made to-day to the citizens to receive wounded soldiers into their homes. The hospitals are all full, and also the schools and other Government buildings. No more beds are to be bought in the city. All reserve supplies have been used.

Utmost care is taken in bringing in the wounded to conceal the number and to keep them from conversing with the common people. The transport from the railroad to the hospitals is carried on at night and with guards. Every cab that is left (and there are not many), every cart and every taxicab is requisitioned, and passersby are compelled to lend a hand to the stretchers

As few of the seriously wounded have reached here, it is easy to realize how terrible must have been the fighting and how great the loss of life. Before Kirk Killisseh, in the retreat to Eski-Baba, and in the battle of Lule-Burgas, one can readily believe that the Turks lost over 50,000 men.

The Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross Society, working under the direction of Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, wife of the Ambassador, has furnished several hundred garments and beds, thousands of rolls of bandages and about $5,000 to assist the equipment of emergency hospitals. Mrs. Rockhill has invited the women of the colony to sew and roll bandages at the Embassy every afternoon.

GREEKS HERE GIVE LIBERALLY.

Fund for Relief of Wounded Soldiers Swelled to $95,541.

Atlantis, the Greek daily newspaper, published in New York, started an American fund for the relief of wounded soldiers and families of soldiers left destitute by war at the request of the Crown Princess less than thirty days ago.

Up to the close of this week, when a separate fund was started by a committee of American women, exclusively for the relief of Greek women and children who were dying of starvation or cold as the result of the depredations of the retreating Turks, the Atlantis fund, contributed by its readers, amounted to $95,541.

My Dear Madame,
Have you seen the beautiful set of Bohemian Glass given to a lucky lady Each night at dinner at
Bustanoby's
Next 39th St nr Broadway
Select Dinner $1.50
a dozen clever artists entertain each evening from 7 o'clock
Dancing by guests at 9.

GONE ARE ROMANTIC DAYS OF WAR WRITING

Ruthless General Staff and Hard-Hearted Censor Curb the Correspondents' Energies.

WAGNER ONLY NEWS SOURCE

Newspaper Men on the Turkish Side Were Deceived by the Authorities and Cabled Ridiculous Tales.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—The Turco-Balkan war has marked the passing of the war correspondent. In former years a halo of romance has hung around the head of this wonderful gentleman, who is supposed to stand calmly on the battlefield taking notes. When one lead pencil is shot out of his hand, he pulls another from his pocket.

In the midst of the battle, ever mindful of the fact that the forms are made up in London or New York at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, he slips off to the telegraph station and sends his wonderful story. In order to obtain a scoop he dictates chapters from his pocket Testament while his rivals are fuming in the line behind him. He leaves only when he knows that it is too late for the other fellows to catch the next day's paper. Even in journalistic circles, where illusions are quickly lost, the war correspondent has been looked upon with envy and admiration.

In the present war the usual elaborate preparations were made by English, French, and German newspapers to obtain exclusive news from the battlefield. When I was in Sofia last month I met several who were waiting impatiently for the expected war. They believed that by being on the ground they could get to the front more quickly. Here in Cnstantinople we had them pouring in during the first two weeks of October.

Only on the Montenegrin side did the correspondents see any fighting. The allied general staffs had evidently agreed beforehand that no war correspondents would be tolerated, for those who were sent with the Bulgarian, Greek, and Servian armies were politely received and hospitably lodged in the little frontier towns which had been chosen as base of operations. They could not even hear the roar of the cannon, and all the news was the official communication issued every afternoon by the Chief of Staff. There was no chance for originality or variation. If the correspondent wanted to put the "personal note" into his telegram he could do it only by describing the scenery of the country, and that would be exhausted in one day! The venturing of opinions as to what the army was going to do (and trained correspondents are often clever at guessing) was not tolerated by the censor.

Worse Treatment on Turkish Side.

Worst of all has been the plight of the correspondents with the Turkish Army. They were put off from day to day after they had permission to follow the operations of the army in Thrace. When finally they were allowed to leave Constantinople they were forwarded by a train going at the rate of five miles an hour to a point not very far from here.

They found that they had exchanged the comparative comforts of a Pera hotel for the squalor of a dreary Turkish village, where for days they were kept in ignorance of the movements of the army. The news given to them was absolutely false, and, when forwarded to their journals, made them appear ridiculous. When they wanted to telegraph, which was not often, they were confronted with the problem of putting their telegrams into Turkish, for the operator at the railway station did not know how to send messages in Latin characters. The telegrams which they did send were translated in Constantinople, passed a second time through the censor, and when they reached their newspapers forty-eight hours afterward were altogether worthless.

The editor in chief of a Paris journal and the military correspondent of a London newspaper were fortunate in having brought automobiles with them from Constanza. So they were able to return to Constantinople to send their telegrams, to get a meal and a bath, and, most important of all, learn what was really happening in Thrace. One of these said: "When I got back from the Turkish Headquarters I was crossing the Galata Bridge and I saw a man selling copies of my own newspaper which had just arrived by the Rumanian steamer that afternoon. So I stopped and bought one, and then for the first time I found out what was really happening on the battle line. At Tchorlu we knew absolutely nothing and could guess that things were going against the Turks only from the unending flow of refugees passing through the town on their way to Constantinople."

Wagner Alone Got the News.

One London daily had correspondents (able men, both of them) with the Bulgarian and Turkish armies, but it has obtained, as have all the newspapers of the world, its news of the doings in Thrace from Vienna. Lieut. Wagner of the Austrian Army is the only war correspondent who has been able to get out any news. His telegrams about events at Adrianople and Lule-Burgas to The Vienna Reichspost have been the one sure source of information. How he managed to get through his news is not yet known here.

The large amounts of money which have been spent in the last month by the newspapers of Europe, and the hardships of their correspondents, have been of no avail. With the exception of The Vienna Reichspost no journal in the world, despite its willingness to spend money, has obtained the news of the war sooner than if it had merely kept a correspondent in each of the capitals of the Balkan States. But here, too, the rigidity and stubbornness of the censors made the telling of the truth difficult.

The day of the war correspondent is over. Modern field tactics in this age of railways and telegraphs and automobiles demand more and more suppression of any hint as to the movements and number of the forces. The object of the newspaper man's presence in the field is to get out the news of what has happened as quickly as possible. The object of the general staff of the operating army is to prevent that news getting out. Which wins?

ITALY FOR A FREE ALBANIA.

But Sentiment as to Austria and Servia Is Evenly Divided.

ROME, Nov. 17.—Public opinion in Italy with regard to the Austro-Servian difficulty is about equally divided. There is a strong sentiment which favors the Balkan State, while there is also a noticeable leaning toward the defense of Albania against Servian aspirations.

Among Italians generally distrust is apparent regarding Austria's policy, but the opinion in official circles is that it would be to Italy's interest if the slogan "Albania for the Albanians" should be put into effect, and that if the balance in the Adriatic is not to be disturbed Italy would do well to proceed in agreement with Austria. It is pointed out that Austria is not adventurously inclined, and will content herself with equitable solutions, acceptable to Servia, so far as a commercial outlet to the Adriatic is concerned.

Italy, however, has not engaged herself to uphold Austria's pretensions to economic privileges, and will defend, if necessary, Servia's economic liberty.

As for Albania, Italy will see that that country is really independent and does not become a mere vassal of Austria.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18.—It is reported in the Italian papers that Austria has greatly modified her demands on Servia.

Demonstrations of sympathy with the Balkan aspirations are causing trouble in the Bosnian Diet, which has publicly protested against the Austrian Government's attitude in favoring the Albanians and opposing the Servians. The Town Councils of Spalato and Sebenico in Dalmatia have been dissolved by the Government on account of their pro-Servian sympathies.

RIOT ENDS ANTI-WAR TALK.

Demonstration in Paris Causes the Police to Interfere.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—An anti-war demonstration in conjunction with similar demonstrations held in London, Berlin, Rome, Milan and other cities in Europe was held here to-day, under the auspices of the Socialists and Federation of Labor.

Thousands assembled and listened to speeches by M. Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist leader; Herr Pernerstorffer, Vice President of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies; Herr Scheidemann, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, and James Ramsay Macdonald, Socialist and Labor member of the British House of Commons.

After the meeting a parade formed but degenerated into rowdyism. Rioters came into collision with the police, who charged repeatedly and finally broke up the meetings.

PLOT TO ESTABLISH REPUBLIC.

Mahmoud Shevket Said to Have Been Designated as President.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18.—A sensation was caused Sunday by the discovery of a plot by the Young Turks to establish a republic under Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, who successfully planned the revolution which overthrew Abdul Hamid, says a Constantinople dispatch to The Chronicle. It was intended to execute a coup d'etat in a day or two.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVE. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE "DOLLAR DINNER" Large Orchestra

J. M. Gidding & Co.
OUTER APPAREL • MILLINERY • FURS
FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS
OFFER, BEGINNING THIS DAY—
Fur and Fur-trimmed Hats, $25, $30, $35
Dress and Semi-dress Hats, $18, $22, $25 and up
Draped Fur Coats, $135, $150, $200 and up
Fur Sets, $50, $65, $75, $100 and up
Fur-trimmed and Draped Suits, $75 to $500
Suits of rich imported fabrics, $125, $150 and up
Smart Tailored Cloth Suits, $45, $50, $55
Fur-trimmed Coats, $55 to $85
Fur-lined Coats, $75, $100, $125 and up
Limousine and Utility Coats, $25 to $75
Dinner & Evening Gowns, $55, $75, $85 and up
Afternoon Dresses, $45, $55, $65
Misses' and Small Women's Dresses, $28, $35, $40 & $45
Afternoon and Evening Wraps, $48 to $125
Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

WOMEN GIVE "FIRST AID."

Settlement Workers Care for Wounded Italian Until Ambulance Comes.

The young women doing settlement work at Greenwich House hurried out into Jones Street yesterday afternoon when they heard an Italian woman screaming for help as she ran along the sidewalk. One of the settlement assistants, Miss Isabel Dillingham, could speak Italian, and, holding the woman firmly until she had become somewhat calm, gathered from her broken, tearful speech that she was Mrs. Luigi Campernello, that her husband Luigi lay across the street, on the floor of their kitchen, bleeding from a gash in the throat. Her own brother, Zito Fazzio, she said, had quarreled with him and struck at him fiercely with the jagged edge of a broken bottle.

Then the first aid experts went to the little flat at 13 Jones Street and took charge of the wounded man until the ambulance arrived from St. Vincent's Hospital. For the police they prepared a statement of what had happened. It took seven stitches to close the wound in Campernello's throat and with the surgeons attending to that, the police went out to look for Zito, who had disappeared.

INFANT DEATH RATE LOWER.

Welfare Work Aided in Reducing It —Straus Invites Inquiry.

The Babies' Welfare Association announced yesterday that the week just past had been maked by a further decline in the infant death rate, only 229 deaths of babies under one year being reported as compared with 231 in the week before. The greatest reduction was in deaths resulting from intestinal diseases, which numbered only 39 as opposed to 49 the week before. Manhattan Borough, as usual, made the best record, with only 110 deaths from all causes as compared with 115 in the corresponding week last year.

The association reports also that about 900,000 pounds of free ice were given to poor families that had babies during the months of July, August, and September, a charity that is believed to have tided over thousands of babies in the dangerous hot season. The ice was distributed to 2,852 different families through the medium of the Health Department, the New York Diet Kitchen Association, the Straus Laboratories, the Babies' Dairies, the Babies' Aid Association, the Henry Street Settlement, the Charity Organizations' Society, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the United Jewish Aid, the New York Milk Committee, the Emanuel Sisterhood and the Christ Church Settlement.

In connection with a newspaper report that it had been said at the budget hearing on Friday that Nathan Straus has made money out of the milk stations used in his welfare work among babies, Mr. Straus issued a denial of that charge yesterday. He declared that the cost of his work was never under discussion at the hearing, but added that in view of the report he welcomed an inquiry into the matter and offered the books of his laboratory to the Controller for an investigation, with publication of the facts thereafter.

"I never figured the cost of my work," he said, "I figured the saving of lives and paid the deficits. The recipts for the milk supplied at my depots for feeding babies never amounted to half the cost."

Red Cross Seals Out To-day.

Delivery of Red Cross Christmas seals for immediate sale by the thousand or more stores and agencies co-operating with the Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will be begun this morning. Four automobiles starting from the Metropolitan Building will be kept busy for three days distributing the 3,000,000 seals which the committee hopes to sell between now and Christmas.

PLAN MONEY TRUST BILL.

Committee to Resume Nov. 25, Call Morgan, and Wind Up Quickly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Representative Pujo of Louisiana, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, returned to Washington to-day to arrange for a continuance of the Money Trust investigation. He said to-night that the sub-committee would meet to take testimony on Nov. 25, and not later than Dec. 20 would report a bill dealing with the matters embraced in the investigation.

Nearly every prominent financier in the country will be requested to appear before the committee, said Mr. Pujo. J. P. Morgan has already been asked to give testimony. The committee will hold a meeting next Wednesday to map out a plan of procedure. Samuel Untermyer of New York and E. H. Farrar of New Orleans, counsel of the committee, will be present.

Mr. Pujo indicated that the inquiry would be pushed to a conclusion with all speed. He expressed the opinion that the Senate would pass his bill granting a committee of Congress the right to obtain information from National banks now only disclosed for confidential use to the Controller of the Currency.

RAILWAYS MAY DROP DEAL.

New Haven Said to Have Decided to Avoid Federal Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 17.—It is believed in this city that the beginning of the Government inquiry into the proposed deal between the Grand Trunk Railway and the New York, New Haven & Hartford, in connection with the plan to abandon the Southern New England extension, has defeated the scheme.

According to The Providence Journal, at the special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Haven road, held in New York Friday afternoon, it was decided that it was best for the road to withdraw from all negotiations with the Grand Trunk. J. P. Morgan is reported to have said that the wisest move on the part of the New Haven would be to put an end to the matter before the Government investigators began to gather evidence.

E. J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk, is reported to have agreed with the New Haven's decision.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Nov. 17.—A report has been circulated here that E. F. Fitzhugh has resigned the Presidency of the Central Vermont Railway, which is controlled by the Grand Trunk, as a consequence of the trouble growing out of the contemplated deal between the Grand Trunk and New Haven Roads. Mr. Fitzhugh was intrusted by the late President Charles M. Hays with the chief work connected with the invasion of New Haven territory. Mr. Fitzhugh declined to be seen to-night, and other Grand Trunk officials professed ignorance of any such development.

Salvation Army Home Minstrels.

Inmates of the Salvation Army Industrial Home will give an old-fashioned minstrel show to-morrow evening in the chapel of the home, 533 West Forty-eighth Street. The proceeds from the entertainment will be devoted to the sick men who have already passed through the home.

Men's Fall Shirts
Values 1.75, 2.00 & 2.50
at 1.35
These 5,000 fine quality Shirts are wonderful values at one-thirty-five.

¶ There are no two ways about the values in this sale. They attest at a glance the importance of this offering, just as the specifications themselves indicate the unrestrictive character of the assortments. But this sale happens to be the first of a new lot of Fall Shirtings, and not even a great reduction in wholesale cost could induce us to spare the assortments and disappoint you. So into this special offering today go all of those new designs which are the proper thing for smart men this Fall.

¶ Made of domestic and imported cheviots, Madras and percales, in plain blues, tans, helios and grays, and plain whites; as well as in a variety of clever colored striped effects, with satin stripes between. Plain, pleated and soft bosoms, starched or double turn back cuffs. Beautiful in workmanship and finish, for they are the product of a shirt maker who has no superior in the business. Sizes 14 to 18 neck, and sleeves from 32 to 36 inches.

Men's Sweater Coats
today at 2.95
168 Sweaters were $4
327 Sweaters were $5
202 Sweaters were $6.50
64 Sweaters were $7.50
The Gulf Stream has nothing on these Sweater Coats for warmth!

¶ The last time we had a sale of Sweater Coats you could hardly see the sweaters for the men who were buying them. And at that the values averaged lower than in this sale, so that today is full of promise for this offering. Indeed, it ought to be, if big values are of any account, for these Sweater Coats are bargains from the word go.

¶ There are two kinds—pure worsted Sweater Coats, plain or fancy weave, in a medium weight, made with double collar or V neck, and two pockets; the second variety are Heavy Knit Shaker sweater garments, with a couple of patch pockets, and a big rough honest collar that gets warmer the colder it gets. In Oxford gray, white, maroon, tan, castor, navy, cardinal, and green—and a limited lot of mixture effects for the early wiseacre.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Carstairs Rye
Established 1788
A valuable medicinal agent in the home and in cases of sudden illness or under the doctor's direction.
Purity Guaranteed.
Quality unequaled.
A blend of selected ryes. Aged in wood. Rich and mellow.

The numbered label shows our bottling

Variety in Men's Overcoats
¶ Variety is the spice of life.
¶ Variety is also the price of life, for a little less of it would extend the time limit on our days.
¶ But variety is the spice of dress, and the life of dress, and often the price of success, and you cannot have too much of it, provided that variety is tempered with good taste.
¶ We are going to suggest, therefore, that in selecting your overcoat this season, you avail yourself of an unusual opportunity to get something different from what you are accustomed to, for variety in overcoat fabrics and styles is the most notable feature of current overcoat fashions.
¶ The fabrics embrace rough surface cloths; imported and domestic long sheared or close-nap chinchillas; and a gorgeous collection of fancy mixture coatings, with fancy reversible backs.
¶ The colorings include browns, various shades of gray, the new Cambridge colors, and last and most important, that rich shade of blue which is not so much a choice as a mandate of fashion this year.
¶ The models are single and double breasted, knee length styles, with cord or velvet piped edges, button through or fly fronts, and plain, full belted and half belted backs.
¶ But let us not subordinate tailoring and style to fabrics and models, for brush and palette do not make the artist, but are only a vehicle for expression.
¶ What makes these Saks overcoats worthy of your earnest consideration is the fact that they are styled better, tailored better, finished better, and in every other respect better than the "next best."
Overcoats, 17.50 to 75.00
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

TWO TO TWO VIA LACKAWANNA.
Lackawanna Railroad
Leaves New York 2 P. M. daily. Arrives Chicago via Michigan Central 2 P. M. next day. New Service. The best of everything.
Ask Lackawanna Ticket Agents.

A suitable boarding house may easily be found by reading and answering The New York Times Want advertisements.—Adv.

ASSERTS CHINA ISN'T REALLY A REPUBLIC

J. O. P. Bland, Here to Lecture, Will Advise United States to Refuse to Recognize It.

OLD HEADS STILL CONTROL

President Yuan, He Says, Beheads His Political Enemies Without Thought of a Trial.

In a series of lectures which he has come to this country to deliver at the Lowell Institute in Boston and at Cornell University, J. O. P. Bland, for many years an official of the Chinese Government, will suggest that the United States either refuse altogether to recognize the Chinese Republic, or at least go slowly with negotiations looking to that result.

Mr. Bland holds that the people of this country have been deceived or hypnotized by the magic of the word "republic," and have gained a false impression of the situation in China. For much of China's troubles he blames the foreign policy of the United States, as expressed through the activities of Secretary Knox in the Manchurian Railway affair, and for the rest he blames the missionaries and the students who have come from China to this country.

It is now nearly thirty years since Mr. Bland went out from London to become an officer of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service in China. He served for a time as secretary to Sir Robert Hart, head of the Customs Service, and afterward became Secretary of the Municipal Council at Shanghai. He represented the British Chinese corporation at Peking during the negotiation of four large railroad loans, which are said to be the most successful investment of British capital yet made in Chinese territory. He was a Mandarin holding a patent of civil rank conferred by the Emperor Kuang Hsu.

Mr. Bland arrived in New York a week ago from his home at Shepperton-on-Thames, and, pending the commencement of his lecture series at the Lowell Institute, he is the guest of Willard P. Straight, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the agent of the six-power group in the negotiation of pending Chinese loans. At the home of Mr. Straight last night he discussed with a TIMES reporter some of the things he said Americans should know before deciding upon a policy toward the present Chinese Government.

"I was greatly impressed by the views of your leading thinkers and philosophers expressed on Jan. 1 last in THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning the six great events of the year 1911," he said. "You may recall that nearly all of your noted men and women placed the formation of a republic in China among the commanding events of the year. I wish their expectations could be justified, but respect for the facts compels the assertion that the republic in China is a befuddling thing that has largely befuddled your people by its false name. A name only has been changed. China continues to be dominated by exactly the same forces that dominated before the change.

"The opinion so generally held here reflects well the instinctive American love for the under dog and the reassuring optimism of a class of your people to whom optimism is a vocational necessity. I refer to the missionary body, which is largely responsible for the exuberant hopes for young China.

The Way to Help China.

"The thing your people have not seen, the thing they must be forced to recognize, is that the one great thing that would relieve China's suffering is the one identical thing that none of your philanthropists can offer. This thing is wholesale emigration. If you would throw open your ports to relieve the congestion of population in China you would soon produce a fundamental change that would permit all the so-called political evils to right themselves very quickly.

"But would you advocate this, either for the United States or any other Anglo-Saxon country? And the missionaries in China—their most immediate service could be through a severe struggle to eliminate polygamy and the marriage of minors, both prolific causes of the disastrous congestion of population. That would help more than any other one thing outside of permitting a wholesale exodus from the country.

"I heard of a young Chinaman who recently received great applause in a university of this country for asserting that China would, no doubt, throw off the rascally encroachments of Russia and Japan, due to their imperialistic policies, now that she had thrown off the encroachments of her own imperialist class.

"His speech, and its applause from Americans, was a good sample of the kind of thing that can only end in disaster to younger China. For the fact is, that while it is perfectly true there are encroachments of the powerful neighbors of China in Mongolia and Manchuria, it is also perfectly true that China has neither the military force nor the political ability to throw off these nations that threaten her sovereignty in her northern provinces. Her own incompetency, in other words, has resulted in her present plight.

"Under this condition nothing could be more fatal than to encourage the hotheads among the Chinese students here. What is tremendously important, by comparison, is that the Chinese be taught to see their own helplessness and their insufficiency to cope with their powerful foes. To give you one instance of American intermeddling to a bad end, Mr. Secretary Knox proposed his famous nationalization scheme for the Manchurian railroads. This heartened the Chinese, but they were blind to the fact that they then had two powerful but mutually antagonistic enemies in Japan and Russia. But what was the result? Russia and Japan saw a mutual disadvantage in the Knox plan. They joined to oppose it, with the result that to-day China has a consolidated foe which threatens her sovereignty in both Manchuria and Mongolia.

Says Officials Take Bribes.

"It is time for the Americans to cease being swayed by the shadow of a blessed word and join with all real friends of China in the attempt to teach her what her real position is

"One of the most widely known weaknesses of the Chinese is the propensity of their public officials to accept bribes. All who have dealt with Chinese officials have become aware of this traditional failing. I have heard your enthusiasts tell of the institution of the jury system as a protection to political freedom in China. Well, I knew of a jury trial in Shanghai. The man tried was convicted and sentenced to die. But presently both Judge and jury were petitioning, and successfully, too, for the substitution of a fine for the death sentence. The petition had a smack of the real Chinese policy to it. The jury trial, on its face, did not.

"The republic as at present constituted is merely the old despotism under a new name, but it would smell as sweet under any other designation. President Yuan, for instance, beheads his political enemies without the slightest thought of granting them a trial—a policy well ingrained into Chinese procedure, but in his case more despotically carried out than by the Manchus in their later years. The Chinese students who are led to hopeful forecasts for their country hopelessly lose touch with the deep-rooted customs and beliefs which dominate their stay-at-home countrymen, and these are what dominate the Government. They have never thought of an election, registration list, or a census of the country for election purposes.

"The governing body at Peking is composed merely of an irresponsible and self-elected group of political adventurers, and their position has never been regularized by the usual processes of popular elections. The so-called courts of justice alleged to have been inaugurated recently exist only on paper, and their code is constructed of the same material."

Mr. Bland is co-author with E. W. Backhouse of a volume entitled "China Under the Empress Dowager," published several years ago. He has just written another book under the title of "Recent Events and Present Policies in China." His lecture course will keep him in this country for two months.

DESTROY REBELS' TOWNS.

Mexican Federals Raze Insurrecto Strongholds to Weaken Revolution.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—Government troops in resuming the tactics employed successfully by Gen. Robles in the State of Morelos some months ago have totally destroyed several small towns and villages in the northern mountains of Oaxaca, where the revolution has been rampant.

In order to restore peace in the South 3,000 soldiers, who are now operating in the North, chiefly in Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Durango, will be brought here for the campaign against the rebels in the States of Mexico, Puebla, Guerrero, and Oaxaca. The Government is convinced that the situation in the North is now so nearly in hand that smaller forces will be required to restore normal conditions.

Ixtepeji and Zia, two of the places destroyed, were the strongholds of the Serrano Indians, who had not been subjugated by the campaign waged in the vicinity of the State capital after an attempt had been made to capture the city. Convinced that the inhabitants were in league with the rebels, orders were issued for the destruction of the towns.

The Indians are active in other directions. Official reports say that conditions in the States of Morelos and Mexico have improved, but it is known that the rebels hold important hills near Cuernavaca and largely control the rural districts and many of the minor towns in the State of Mexico. The situation in the State of Guerrero has become worse on account of the leadership of Juan Andrew Almazan, who is said to have a considerable following and has possession of much territory along the Pacific Coast.

Gen. Aguilar, who is supposed to be directing a large part of the rebel forces, is operating in the southern part of the State of Puebla. Encounters are reported daily, but in all of them the Government has been victorious, with slight losses. At Huaquecheula the Federals dislodged the rebels from a strong position, eight of the rebels and one Federal being killed. Numerous haciendas and small towns have been sacked and the crops destroyed.

CALVE'S VOICE GONE, PERHAPS FOR GOOD

Speechless in St. Louis from Cold Caught in Chicago—Associates Worried.

BLAME SMOKE-LADEN AIR

Attending Physician Admits Possibility That Prima Donna's Notes May Be Impaired.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Mme. Emma Calve, the prima donna whose Carmen has enthralled three continents, may never have the full use of her voice again.

The celebrated singer was forced to cancel her engagement at the Olympic Theatre to-night at nearly the last moment and is confined to her room at the Hotel Jefferson. Two throat specialists are attending her.

A congestion of the larynx which keeps her from speaking above a whisper became more pronounced late in the evening. The inflamed condition is confined to her throat, the doctors say. Members of Mme. Calve's party are greatly worried about her condition, although they attempt to conceal their agitation. Their chief fear is that her voice may be impaired permanently as a result of this throat trouble, which started in Chicago.

Preston Walsh, her manager, blames Chicago atmospheric conditions for her malady. This was aggravated when she drove to Valley Park after arriving in St. Louis. The evening spent in the open aggravated the severe cold Mme. Calve caught in Chicago. This morning, when she arose, she found she could not speak.

Dr. Greenfield Sluder and Dr. Oliver H. Campbell of 3,542 Washington Avenue, were called immediately. They exhausted every means to bring back the singer's voice. After four hours of spraying, her condition was worse than it had been at the start.

"I hope Mme. Calve will recover," said Dr. Campbell. "This is probably nothing but a violent cold which will pass away eventually, but it may be some time before she can sing again, even under the best conditions. I do not believe there is a great chance of her losing her voice, although it is possible it may be impaired. There is always an element of doubt and uncertainty in such cases."

Mme. Calvé and all in her party were greatly inconvenienced in Chicago by atmospheric conditions there, they say. The prima donna seemed afected more acutely than any of the others.

"There is something there that hurt us," said a member of the company. "It is the smoke and something else. St. Louis is bad, with its smoke, but it was worse in Chicago. Mme. Calvé complained all the time she was there. I think she caught cold still more when we took the automobile ride out in the country. I, too, feel that my throat is not in good condition."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Chicago throat specialists, while admitting that the atmosphere of Lake Michigan at this season of the year is likely to prove troublesome to operatic singers visiting this city, declined to-night to discuss the question as to whether or not Mme. Calvé's voice had been ruined, or even impaired, by Chicago's smoky air.

"It is impossible to determine what is the cause of Mme. Calvé's indisposition," said one noted specialist, "without a personal examination of the patient's throat. Inasmuch as she is reported to be in the care of two St. Louis physicians, it would be unethical to discuss the case."

WIRELESS FROM EMBASSY.

Peking Station Gives Communication with Fleet if Troubles Occur.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—In the event of future Chinese disturbances, the American Legation at Peking would not be handicapped in dealing with the situation by lack of communication with the Asiatic fleet, as it was in the course of the Boxer uprising.

Communication from Peking with the outside world has now been assured through the establishment of a radio station at the American Legation, operated by marines, enabling messages to be exchanged between the legation and the naval ships at Shanghai, a distance overland of some 600 miles, as well as with the ships at Chefoo and Tsingtau.

The establishment of the new station, which is the only well-equipped one in the Chinese capital, adds materially to the efficiency of the Asiatic fleet.

CROSSOVER SWITCH AGAIN CAUSED WRECK

Continued From Page 1.

others overturned, while the engine of the extra was smashed and several of its cars were damaged. The roadbed was torn up.

CLERGY CALL FOR PROTEST.

Mass Meeting at Norwalk to Deal with Recent Wrecks.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 17.—Recent wrecks on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which have provoked much feeling throughout Connecticut, resulted here to-day in a call by the clergy of the town and the Norwalk and South Norwalk Boards of Trade and Commerce for a mass meeting of protest to be held in the State armory on Wednesday evening. Addresses of remonstrance will be made and resolutions adopted to be submitted to the Public Utilities Commission and Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin.

The Rev. James Benton Wener, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, stated from his pulpit to-day that he had been at the scene of last evening's wreck and was surprised that no lives had been lost, considering this result due to a miracle of Providence.

The clergy here are united on the one point of view that the railroad system and management need a thorough awakening to the fact that wrecks and loss of life are serious matters, and that the sentiment of the people must be considered.

FEDERAL INQUIRY ORDERED.

Commerce Commission Troubled by Wrecks on Eastern Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered an investigation of the wreck of the Merchants' Limited Express on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway at Greene's Farms, Conn., and two other wrecks of the last two days. The investigation will be made by inspectors of the commission, who have already started for the scene.

In consequence of this and other recent wrecks in the eastern part of the United States the commission has decided to institute a general investigation to determine the causes of them and if possible to provide measures that will prevent such wrecks in future. Members of the commission said to-day that they were greatly concerned over the frequent accidents on eastern railroads, and believed that something should be done to remedy the conditions which produced them.

MARCONI GUEST AT VENICE.

Is Entertained at Luncheon by Don Carlos's Widow.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 17.—William Marconi was the chief guest to-day at a luncheon given by Marie de Rohan, widow of Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, in the Bourbon Palace on the Grand Canal, in Venice. Among the other guests were the Duke and Duchess of Canevaro and Sir Hubert Miller.

Mr. Marconi was very cheerful, joking on the loss of his eye and declaring that modern science could repair almost everything.

Mrs. Marconi, who accompanied him, was the object of much attention.

Senator Rayner Improves.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The condition of Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland, who is seriously ill here with neuritis, was slightly improved to-day. The Senator was conscious the greater part of the day, and conversed with members of his family.

JAMAICA STORM-SWEPT.

Banana Planters of West Indian Island and Heavy Losers by Rains.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 17.—The storm which struck sections of Jamaica on Friday night continued without abatement to-day, and meagre reports indicate that great damage has been done.

The banana planters seem to be the heaviest losers, although railway and telegraph properties are also known to have suffered greatly. Telegraph and railroad communication generally is demoralized, and it is difficult to estimate the exact conditions in certain parts of the island. Indications are that the damage to banana plantations will not be confined to a single coast, but will be more widespread.

Reports filtering in to-day through disorganized channels of communication are to the effect that a hurricane passed over the northwest coast of Jamaica in the direction of Cuba.

Heavy rain is still falling, and indications are that the downfall will continue for several days.

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CANAL WILL BE CLEAR FOR SHIPS NEXT YEAR

Summer or Fall Will See a Vessel Pass Through from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

DAMAGE BY LANDSLIDES

Cause 6,000,000 More Yards of Excavation—$322,541,468 So Far Appropriated for Waterway.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Sometime next Summer or Fall, no exact date being specified, a vessel will pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific across what is now the Isthmus of Panama, which consequently must disappear, as the western hemisphere will be then physically divided into two continents. The vessel will be one of the many small water craft in daily use by the canal builders, and probably its only passengers will be Col. George W. Goethals and the staff of American engineers who for the last eight years have been carrying on the great work. It will be later than that—anywhere from six months to a year, perhaps—before the formal opening of the waterway will take place, and a naval fleet, headed by the famous old Oregon, will pass through into the western ocean, when the canal will be said to be open to trade.

These facts are not of official record yet. The date of Jan. 1, 1915, still stands for the opening, as predicted by Col. Goethals. But that the opening will be anticipated to a great extent has been promised by the canal builders in unofficial statements, and now comes a clear intimation of their purpose to advance the opening date, in the annual report of the Canal Commission, just published. It is disclosed that though the great locks cannot be completed by Jan. 1 next, owing to contract delays, within six months thereafter the channel will be finished, while, to insure the safe passage of the locks, the contractor has been called upon to finish the gates in one flight first, so that if the rest of the work is in condition passage of ships can be permitted without waiting for the completion of the other flights. This statement will be understood when it is known that the great locks are being built in duplicate, side by side, not only to add to the capacity of the canal, but to insure its continuation in operation in case of a serious accident to a ship in one of the locks.

The report shows a most satisfactory state of progress of the whole work, though, in view of the fact that it is dated Sept. 10 last, the figures regarding excavation, placing of concrete, erection of dams and locks, and subsidiary works are not as recent as those contained in the regular monthly reports.

Naturally, the most interesting feature of the report relates to the operations in the Culebra Cut. Here great landslides, many ranking with an Alpine avalanche in magnitude, have so increased the amount of material to be excavated that were it not found possible to reduce steadily the cost per yard of dredging and steam shoveling, through the growing skill of the employes and improved engineering methods, the total cost of excavation would be much greater than the estimates. Last year nearly 16,500,000 cubic yards of earth were taken out of this cut, leaving nearly 12,000,000 to be displaced before the canal can be opened. The damage caused by the slides may be appreciated from the fact that nearly 6,000,000 yards of earth excavated was so composed, or nearly 36 per cent. of the total excavation.

There is only one way to deal with these slides, and that is to dig them out as they occur, though some help is gained by terracing the upper banks. That is because the geological formation changes so frequently and suddenly that no other effective treatment has been found. So unstable is the earth that the material in one part of the cut begins to move on an inclination as low as 1 on 7, owing to the mass of stratified rock sliding over a layer of lignite. One slide now in motion, near the bridge of Culebra, covers an area of 63 acres, from which 2,710,000 yards have already been removed, leaving 1,300,000 still to be handled.

Then there is another slide of no less than 50 acres on the opposite side of the canal. The result of these earth movements, which are quite exceptional in engineering practice, has been to leave the canal, in its deepest portions, with very flat slopes. The encouraging feature of the heavy work at that point is found in the statement in the report "that none of the slides which occurred during the year would have interfered with the passage of ships had the canal been in operation."

Already the appropriations made by Congress for the canal have run into big figures, the total up to June 30 last being $293,561,468, and since that date there have been additional appropriations, exclusive of those for fortifications, amounting to $28,980,000, making the grand total $322,541,468. The engineers had expended, on June 30, 69 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the canal.

Of even greater interest, from an engineering point of view, than the vast but commonplace work of excavation in the Culebra Cut, was the work of constructing the great locks at Gatun, Miraflores, and Pedro Miguel, for many novel problems have been solved and lock machinery constructed of special designs of a magnitude never before heard of. For instance, so big are the valves at the side of the locks that a test showed that it required a pull of over ten tons on the stem to open one of these valves. All this work is done electrically, and here again the engineers confronted new difficulties. Owing to the peculiar climatic conditions on the Isthmus, with tropical heat and extreme humidity, and the deteriorating effect of these conditions on the insulation of electrical machinery, the ordinary insulation proved unreliable, and the engineers found it necessary to make a great number of experiments, no less than sixteen sample motors being pitted against one another. It was a great test for dynamo and motor builders to have their machines required to operate for a period of ten days in a building filled with steam at a temperature of 90 degrees centigrade, and having five motor cases filled with water for five hours at 30 degrees. But finally the American motor builders responded and suitable apparatus is now being installed.

Thus, electric motors under tests are now swinging the great gates of the canal, each weighing very many tons and as tall and broad as a sky-scraping building, in the remarkable time of 1 minute and 48 seconds. Incidentally, it appears that, to make these gates, the ironworkers must drive and head 5,750,000 rivets. The pivots of these great locks are being made of a special grade of steel and bronze, not only for strength, but to protect them against corrosion, a necessary precaution in view of the fact that they will always be submerged in sea water after the canal is open. To guard against galvanic action, zinc rings are also placed on the bronze bushings.

To supply the power to operate the gates and sluice valves in the locks and furnish current for the monster electric locomotives which are to tow the steamships through the locks, a great hydro-electric station is being erected adjacent to the spillway in Gatun Dam. There are three 2,250-kilowatt water turbines, and three 2,000-kilowatt generators, with suitable exciters and other auxiliaries. There will be enough available water from the storage in Lake Gatun to warrant the installation of 6,000 kilowatts, though in the dry season it will be necessary to draw upon the storage. Altogether, it is figured that for this electric work 7 per cent. of the minimum water system of the canal will be required. A part of the electricity is to be used for lighting the line of the canal. There will be concrete lamp posts 100 feet apart throughout the entire length of each lock wall. Altogether 7,000 lamps will be installed at the locks.

Outside of the canal proper, the report shows that work has been going on rapidly in preparing harbors for the shelter of ships at each end of the waterway. The work of fortification has also been progressing well, nearly half a million yards of concrete having been placed in the mortar pits and gun emplacements last year. The sanitation of the Isthmus also has been maintained at the high level set by Col. William C. Gorgas, the Chief Sanitary Officer, from the beginning.

Contrary to common impression, the sanitary work in the way of clearing land does not extend over the entire Zone, but less than 1,200 of the 278,848 acres in the tract are kept clear for sanitary purposes, and almost the entire Zone is in its original condition as regards brush and jungle.

JUSTICE'S SARCASM COSTLY.

His Efforts to Squelch a Caddie Loses Him His Golf Sticks.

Supreme Court Justice Francis M. Scott of the Appellate Division spent much of his time yesterday going about the country adjacent to the Country Club at Arcola, N. J., asking: "Has anybody here seen Smith?" Behind that remark was the story of the Justice's discomfiture, and a small boy named Smith, whose only fault was that he took the Justice's sarcasm literally when it was merely intended to squelch him.

Justice Scott, who lives in Paterson, is one of the most enthusiastic golfers in New Jersey. He plays frequently on the course of the club at Arcola. On Saturday afternoon he went over the course, making some wonderful strokes and preparing for a match game the next day with John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General of the United States. A 14-year-old boy was his caddie, and carried the bag in which reposed when not in action a collection of golf sticks the Justice had been twelve years in gathering. He had used them on greens in Scotland and other countries. The caddie was a good one, and he found the balls with the certainty of a setter dog. The caddie had one bad habit which vexed the Justice more and more as the day progressed. The caddie kept asking whether he could have the old golf balls.

The Justice put up with the question for a long time. Then he lost his patience.

"Boss, may I have your old golf balls? My sister is collecting them," the caddie asked for the hundredth time.

At that moment the Justice was putting for the last hole.

"Of course you may," he said with some heat. "You can have the sticks and the bag and the whole thing, if you'll only let me make this stroke in peace."

The putt was made successfully and Justice Scott walked back to the clubhouse. Later when he went to look for his valued sticks he found the caddie had taken him at his word and departed with his whole outfit. All he could learn was that the lad's name was Smith, and that he lived in a village near Arcola.

This is the reason why when Mr. Griggs appeared yesterday to play a match game with the Justice the latter did not show up, though his friend waited three hours. The Justice was said to be still in pursuit of Smith and his golf bag and sticks.

GROUP PLAN FOR MILITIA.

Gen. Oliver Proposes Formation of 12 Geographical Divisions of Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—In a letter addressed to each of the State Governors, Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, has announced the adoption of a general plan for the field organization of the militia of the United States. Accompanying the letter is a map showing the division of the United States into twelve geographical districts, numbered from five to sixteen. New England forms the Fifth Military District, New York the Sixth, Pennsylvania the Seventh, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, the Eighth; South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida the Ninth; Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama the Tenth; Michigan and Ohio the Eleventh, Indiana and Illinois the Twelfth, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota the Thirteenth; Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, and Colorado the Fourteenth; Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, the Fifteenth; and Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and California the Sixteenth.

The divisions of the regular army correspond to the first four districts, with the militia regarded as a reserve. In time of war the various organizations in the different districts would be formed into brigades, equipped, maintained and transported according to the grouping provided in Gen. Oliver's letter.

With his letter is inclosed a general plan of organization of the militia by brigades and auxiliary organizations.

FAINTING AT WHEEL, HE OVERTURNS AUTO

Brown, Feeling Old Ailment Coming On, Puts on Brakes Without Shutting Off Power.

SEVEN PERSONS INJURED

Other Autoists Find Party Unconscious by the Roadside—Three of the Injured May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 17.—Motoring toward Atlantic City from his home in Spring City, Penn., this afternoon, William Brown, with a party of six in his motor, had arrived at Waterford, twenty miles from here, without any accident, when, as he was speeding along the White Horse Turnpike, he realized quite suddenly that he was going to faint. He knew the signs, for the faintness was a recurrent trouble, the legacy of a fall he suffered some twelve years ago.

With the idea of halting the auto, he pushed down on the foot brake. But he forgot to shut off the power. The rear axle snapped and the car turned over. Three of the party were caught beneath the overturned motor and the others were thrown to the side of the road. The fall knocked them unconscious. There the next auto that came along found them and they were brought here to Cooper Hospital.

It is feared that two and possibly three of those hurt may die. These were the persons injured:

BROWN, Mrs. ELLA, fractured skull; condition critical.

BROWN, WILLIAM, her son, injured hip and bad cuts.

BROWN, ANNA, her daughter, from Atlantic City, fractured skull; condition critical.

BROWN, ESTHER, her six-year-old daughter, fractured skull; condition critical.

WRIGHT, Mrs. KATE, brain concussion.

WRIGHT, MARY, her eight-year-old daughter, fractured skull; condition critical.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, her fourteen-year-old son, bad bruises.

All of the occupants of the wrecked auto were from Spring City except Miss Anna Brown, who had been spending a fortnight with her brother there and was being taken back to her home in Atlantic City.

VALET HAD EMPLOYER'S AUTO.

Ran Into a Street Car in Fifth Avenue and Was Arrested.

Joseph Camenzind, who said he was a chauffeur of 362 West Forty-fifth Street, was arrested last night by Policeman Whalen of Traffic Squad C after the automobile which he was driving, and which contained two other men and a woman, had collided with a westbound trolley car at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The force of the collision broke both lamps on the auto and damaged the hood. Those who had been in the auto with the chauffeur jumped out after the crash and ran into the Waldorf-Astoria.

Camenzind was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he was charged with reckless driving. There it was found that he had no chauffeur's license and that the number on the car was not that assigned to the owner, C. W. Gillette of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. The chauffeur was locked up.

When Mr. Gillette was asked about the case by the police he said that Camenzind was his valet, and not his chauffeur. He declared that he had three automobiles and that he had supposed they were all in the garage.

Camenzind was again questioned by the police, and said that he had driven Mr. Gillette to the Hotel Plaza, and that as he was departing two men and a woman asked him if the auto he was driving was not Mr. Gillette's. He said he replied in the affirmative, and that then one of the men said that they were friends of Mr. Gillette and asked him to drive them to the Waldorf-Astoria.

When Camenzind was arraigned in the Men's Night Court before Magistrate Kernochan, his employer, C. W. Gillette, appeared in court in his behalf. In his own defense Camenzind said that he had accompanied Mr. Gillette and the regular chauffeur of the auto to the Plaza Hotel and that the chauffeur had requested him to take the auto to the garage. He had started for the garage when the friends of Mr. Gillette, as they called themselves, he said, came along.

As to the wrong number on the auto, he said that the fault of that lay in the garage. Magistrate Kernochan imposed a fine of $5, which was paid.

HURT IN AUTO, KILLS HIMSELF.

Pain Drives Thomas T. Reid of Montclair to Commit Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 17.—Thomas T. Reid of 45 South Mountain Avenue, who was seriously injured a week ago to-night, when his automobile struck an electric light pole in Eagle Rock Park, committed suicide this evening by shooting himself through the head.

Mrs. Reid and the nurse were at dinner at 7 o'clock, and in their absence Mr. Reid got out of bed and with a revolver went to a small porch opening from the second story window of his home. There he put the revolver in his mouth and shot himself. He was dead when his family found him. Chief of Police Harry Gallagher investigated the shooting with Dr. James S. Brown. Chief Gallagher said to-night that Mr. Reid committed suicide while suffering from insanity due to the intense pain from the injuries received in the automobile accident.

Mr. Reid was President of the Dunbar Box and Lumber Company of New York. He was 58 years old, and had lived in Montclair for a long time. He was a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club and the Montclair Golf Club. His wife and a daughter, Mrs. Allan Hirsch of Montclair, survive him.

SOME DELICATESSENS CLOSE.

Rumor Out That Police Were Going to Enforce Sunday Law.

The Sunday-closing law, applying to delicatessen stores, milk, ice, coal, and fish stands, as well as tailoring establishments, was strictly observed in some parts of the city yesterday because of a rumor emanating from Police Headquarters that a thousand or more summonses had been obtained for a general raid upon stores remaining open after 10 A. M.

On the east side, where this rumor was taken seriously, few delicatessen shops remained open during the day. On the west side, however, the rumor was disregarded almost altogether. The same rumor had been current there for three weeks in succession, and always without substantiation.

NAGEL FAVORS SINGLE TERM.

Also Upholds Taft in Plan for Floor Privileges for Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—President Taft's plea at the Lotos Club last night for a single term of six years for Presidents of the United States and advocacy of the admission of members of the Cabinet to debate in Congress attracted much attention in Washington to-day. His suggestions seem to have the support of his Cabinet and of anti-third-termers generally.

Secretary Charles Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor to-night gave his views in support of the President's position.

"I think," he said, "that the suggestion for a six-year term has found more and more support as time has gone on, and, I must say, as I have had a chance to observe the difficulties in administration, I have become more and more convinced that one term, somewhat longer than the present, would be a decided advantage. It would make the people more and more careful about the choice of their President, and would give the Chief Executive an opportunity to devote himself exclusively, without expectation as to the future, to the work of his great office. Furthermore, it would settle, once for all, this question of more than two terms in the Presidential office, which has been presented again and again and about which a large part of our citizenship have very decided views.

"I think the advantage of the suggestion by the President that Cabinet officers should have the rights of the floor in Congress is obvious. Heads of the executive departments are now under the necessity of presenting their views in one form or another to the committees, or, indeed, to the individual members of the committees. This is sometimes done in the form of a report, sometimes in the form of testimony, and sometimes through personal interviews. I have no doubt that an opportunity for heads of departments to present reasons for their recommendations or explanations of measures or decisions would very materially aid legislative and executive work and redound to the general welfare of the Government."

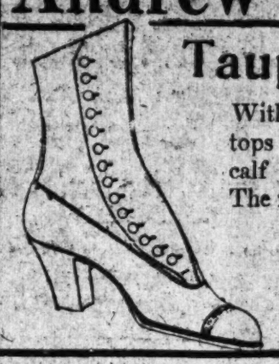
DINNER TO THE SULZERS.

Private Affair Given by Lewis Nixon to Extend "Glad Hand."

Gov.-elect William Sulzer and Mrs. Sulzer were guests last night at a private dinner tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon at their home, 22 East Fifty-third Street. A small group of intimate friends were assembled to extend their felicitations to the new Governor and to the next mistress of the executive mansion at Albany.

Mr. Nixon announced that the dinner had no political significance, but was merely the first of many such affairs which will be tendered to Mr. Sulzer between now and the first of next January. "I am only getting the jump on the rest of 'Billy's' friends in giving him the glad hand," declared Mr. Nixon, smiling.

Andrew Alexander



Taupe Top Boots

With the very fashionable Taupe tops of buckskin—in gun-metal calf and patent leather foxings. The fine lines of these boots are the result of patient, careful hand-work.

$6, $8 and $10

At Fifth Avenue Store Only.

Sixth Avenue At Nineteenth St. — 548 Fifth Avenue Above Forty-fifth Street

KNABE WAREROOMS

Extraordinary

PIANO

Opportunities

In Slightly Used and Remodelled Instruments of Worth and Standing

These pianos are worthy of being placed in the most pretentious homes and will give splendid service.

GRAND PIANOS

KNABE Mignon; Mahogany; like new. Was $850. NOW $610

KNABE Mignon; Ebony; like new. Was $750. NOW $585

KNABE Mignon; Rose; like new. Was $750. NOW $565

KNABE Mignonette; Mahogany; like new. Was $700. NOW... $580

KNABE; small; Rose; like new. Was $850. NOW $465

STEINWAY; small; Rose; like new. Was $850. NOW $480

STEINWAY; small; Rose; like new. Was $800. NOW $465

WEBER; small; Rose; good order. Was $900. NOW $225

UPRIGHT PIANOS

KNABE; Mahogany; like new. Was $600. NOW $445

KNABE; Mahogany; like new. Was $550. NOW $420

KNABE; Mahogany; like new. Was $550. NOW $415

KNABE; Mahogany; like new. Was $500. NOW $405

KNABE; Mahogany; like new. Was $500. NOW $395

KNABE; Rose; like new. Was $550. NOW $345

KNABE; Rose; like new. Was $500. NOW $325

KNABE; Rose; like new. Was $500. NOW $300

CHICKERING; Mahogany; like new. Was $500. NOW $350

CHICKERING; Mahogany; like new. Was $500. NOW $335

STEINWAY; Ebony; like new. Was $550. NOW $355

STEINWAY; Ebony; like new. Was $550. NOW $350

HAINES BROS.; Mahogany; like new. Was $400. NOW $225

WEBER; Mahogany; like new. Was $550. NOW $345

EVERETT; Walnut; like new. Was $550. NOW.... $215

MILLER, H. G.; Mahogany; like new. Was $400. NOW $190

MARSHALL & WENDELL; Mahogany; like new. Was $350. NOW $195

ARMSTRONG; Mahogany; like new. Was $300. NOW $190

SHONINGER; Mahogany; good order. Was $300. NOW $135

SCHUMAN; Mahogany; good order. Was $250. NOW $90

PLAYER-PIANOS

The following player-pianos were used but a short time for demonstrations only. ALL ARE 88-NOTE—full key-board.

KNABE-ANGELUS; Ebony; like new. Was $1000. NOW $815

KINGSLEY; Mahogany; like new. Was $550. NOW $325

KINGSLEY; Mahogany; like new. Was $550. NOW $295

KNABE de LUXE; Mahogany; like new. Was $950. NOW $765

HAINES BROS.; Mahogany; like new. Was $750. NOW $560

Music rolls free and special library privileges

Some of the above pianos will be sold on TERMS low as $5 a MONTH.

Pianos Rented at Reasonable Terms

Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

Knabe Warerooms

5th Ave. Cor. 39th St.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Important Sale

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER NINETEENTH

Fur Coats and Furs

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Moire Pony Coats — Full length semi-loose model of light-weight pony skins. Value $59.50 — 37.50

Pony Coats (Handsome Fur Collar) — Full length model with large collar of Civet fur, natural or skunk raccoon. Value $79.50 — 55.00

French Seal Coats — Of fine quality French seal, draped to side with silk cord ornament. Value $89.50 — 62.50

Caracul Coats (Civet Collar and Cuffs) — Full length semi-loose model of well-matched skins, collar and cuffs of Civet fur. Value $110.00 — 68.50

Natural Brown Pony Coats — Full length model of natural pony skins, draped to side, long roll collar. Value $125.00 — 85.00

French Mole Coats — Seven-eighth length model of French Mole coney fur, in striped effect with border. Value $135.00 — 95.00

Caracul Coats — Of selected well-matched Caracul skins; Natural Raccoon Collars and Cuffs. Value $145.00 — 110.00

Real Hudson Seal Coats — Of real Hudson seal, draped model; long roll collar. Value $195.00 — 145.00

French Seal Coats — Full length model of selected French seal, collar and cuffs of Chinchilla squirrel or Civet. Value $175.00 — 150.00

Real Hudson Seal Coats — Of real Hudson seal, draped model, long roll collar. Value $225.00 — 175.00

Persian Lamb Coats — 54-inch model of selected Leipzig dyed skins. Value $350.00 — 265.00

Real Mole Wrap and Muff — Draped wrap of selected skins—large muff to match. Value $375.00 — 275.00

Real Mole Skin Coats — 54-inch model of selected skins; handsome draped model. Value $450.00 — 325.00

Muffs and Neckpieces

Black Wolf Sets — Large animal scarf. Value $14.50 — 9.75; Large flat muff. Value $21.50 — 16.50

Natural Raccoon Sets — Large animal scarf. Value $14.50 — 10.00; Large flat muff. Value $29.50 — 21.50

Civet Fur Sets — Doubled animal scarf. Value $24.50 — 16.50; Large flat muff. Value $29.50 — 24.50

Silver Kit Fox Sets — Animal shaped scarf. Value $34.50 — 29.50; Large flat muff with head and tail. Value $34.50 — 29.50

Pointed Sitka Fox Sets — Extra large crescent shaped scarf. Value $45.00 — 35.00; Extra large muff. Value $49.50 — 36.50

Skunk Sets — Extra large animal scarf. Value $49.50 — 39.50; Large flat muff. Value $49.50 — 39.50

FIFTH AVE., 37th and 38th Sts.

RICH DAMASKS FOR THANKSGIVING

Table cloths and napkins of our world-famed double damasks, every thread pure Irish linen, woven on hand looms, carefully bleached with sunshine and moisture.

Such linens add beauty to the Thanksgiving table and remain in service through many recurring anniversaries.

Orders for embroidered initials or monograms can be delivered in time for Thanksgiving day.

We sell our damasks direct from the looms at Manufacturers' Prices. Please write for illustrated list.

Walpole Bros.

PURE FLAX TRADE MARK

Irish Linen Manufacturers

Branches: London, Dublin, Belfast, Melbourne.

Factories: Belfast and Waringstown, Co. Down, Ireland.

Established 1766.

373 Fifth Avenue Corner 35th Street

Stern Brothers

will hold To-morrow, an Extraordinary Sale of

Women's Dresses

For Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear, At Great Reductions from Original Prices.

Details will appear in this evening's papers.

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking and Tailoring Departments.

Exceptional facilities for the Making to Order at short notice of

Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Tailor-made Suits

from the latest and most desirable foreign models or their own original sketches to meet individual requirements, At Very Moderate Prices.

THIRD FLOOR — NEW BUILDING

West 23d and 22d Streets

FOUNDED 1827 — FOUNDED 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

ANNOUNCE

A Sale Extraordinary

of High Grade Merchandise in All Departments

Will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday November 19th and 20th

Full particulars will be given in Monday's Evening papers.

Broadway & 19th Street

IN PLAYING a Piano, the performer transmits the musical feeling to the instrument through the hands. In playing the

Behning PLAYER PIANO

"with the tone you can't forget"

without the necessity of fingering, the constant point of contact between performer and instrument is in the unique "pedal touch."

Style 10 at $750 Style 24 at $800
Style 28 at $850 Style 32 at $900

Cash or Convenient Terms. Booklet on request.
Reservations Made for Christmas Delivery.

425 FIFTH AVENUE
Entrance 38th St., N. Y.

The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF"

The "ELK" Model
FOR MEN

On an exceedingly easy and stylish last, with a graduated upper, similar to our Combination Shoe. A Blucher style that fits perfectly about the instep, and supports the ankle muscles. A shoe that particular men enthuse over.

Made in fine Kid, Calf and Russet—Double Sole
$5.50

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
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Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

DOWNTOWN
Salesroom for
VICTOR

VICTROLAS & RECORDS
Machines from $15 to $250
Terms to suit
IDEAL MUSIC CO.
29 John Street
1 block above Maiden Lane
between B'way & Nassau St.

OFFICE FURNITURE
Quality that DEFIES Comparison; prices that WELCOME it.
FRANKLIN OFFICE FURNITURE CO.,
46 & 48 E. 20th St. (bet. B'way & 4th Av.)

To secure the return of something lost advertise in The New York Times Lost column.—Adv.

COUNSEL HAVE TO-DAY IN GUNMEN'S TRIAL

State Believes It Has a Stronger Case Against Them Than It Had Against Becker.

DEFENSE OUTLINE FOR GOFF

Intended to Win Favorable Charge—Jury to Have the Case on Tuesday, or Possibly To-night.

Ex-City Magistrate Wahle, counsel for the four gunmen charged with the actual murder of Herman Rosenthal, spent yesterday at his home in Pelham preparing an outline of the case for the defense which will be submitted to Justice Goff to be read as part of his instructions to the jury to-morrow, if the summing-up of the prosecution and defense takes all of to-day. When their case goes to the jury, the gunmen will have an advantage in this respect which Lieut. Becker lacked. John F. McIntyre, counsel for Becker, did not furnish Justice Goff with a review of the defense to be read to the jury. Justice Goff in his instructions gave a concise summary of the main points made by the prosecution, and those who were present at the Becker trial from the beginning to end were of the opinion that this part of the charge bore powerfully against the defendant.

While it is believed that the defense prepared no statement of the case to be read by the Justice for the fear of weakening their case on appeal, Mr. Wahle considers it so urgent that the gunmen shall have the benefit of a review of their defense from the lips of the court that he put in the whole day yesterday preparing such a review, and, when he begins his summing-up before the jury tomorrow, he will speak extemporaneously. The defense in the present case has bent all its efforts toward getting a favorable verdict, sacrificing nothing that seemed to be to their advantage for the sake of laying the foundation of an appeal.

Mr. Wahle said yesterday that he confidently expected acquittal. "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg and "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, the two leading spirits among the gunmen, talked cheerfully about their chances yesterday, saying that at the worst they looked for nothing more than a disagreement. Both seemed to be confident. "Lefty Louie" said that he had planned a big dinner for Tuesday evening to celebrate the release of himself and his companions, and he jocularly extended invitations to his friends to join him.

Gunmen's Friends Doubtful.

In the resorts on Second Avenue, where the gunmen were once familiar figures and where the outcome of the case is being awaited with keenest interest, there are few who agree with "Lefty Louie's" prediction. During the last two days numerous small bets have been made on the verdict of the jury, most of them at the rate of 2 to 1 for conviction and 1 to 4 for acquittal. The identification of the four gunmen by Shapiro, the driver of the murder car, is regarded as the heaviest blow at the defense, and it completely shook the confidence of the friends of the men on trial.

District Attorney Whitman believes that the case against the four gunmen is much stronger than was the evidence on which Becker was convicted. Even if the testimony of Shapiro were left out Mr. Whitman thinks the case would have been as strong as the case against Becker.

It was learned yesterday that the reason Thomas Coupe, the witness who was brought back from England, was not put on the stand was that his identification of the gunmen would not be such strong evidence as that given by Shapiro. Coupe, who was formerly night clerk of the Elks Club, witnessed the escape of the murderers, but could not positively identify all four of them. Before Shapiro agreed to testify, the District Attorney was anxious to get every bit of testimony that could be produced to show that the gunmen were at the scene of the murder. Shapiro's story, however, was so complete in this particular that it was felt that the testimony of Coupe might come in the nature of an anti-climax.

Other testimony which might have been used with considerable effect against the gunmen was rejected by the prosecution on similar grounds. One witness who was not used was a woman who would have testified that "Gyp the Blood" forced her at the point of a revolver to give him her jewels. This could have been used to contradict the statement of "Gyp the Blood" that he never carried a revolver. In order to avoid giving the defense an opportunity to confuse the issues of the trial by attacking the witness, this testimony was not brought forward at the trial.

Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss will sum up for the prosecution to-day, as he did at the close of the Becker trial. Justice Goff has announced that there will be a morning session to-day from 10:30 to 1 o'clock, followed by an afternoon session from 2:30 to 6. In all probability, Justice Goff will not give his charge to the jury till to-morrow morning. It is possible, though, that the case may be in the hands of the jury by to-night. The District Attorney does not believe that the charge will occupy such a length of time as it did in the Becker trial.

The details of the fight last Thursday between "Lefty Louie" and "Gyp the Blood" on one hand, and two other inmates of the Tombs on the other, were learned yesterday from the Tombs officials. On Thursday the two gunmen appeared in court flushed and angry. They refused to tell what had happened, although it was learned that they had made an attack on two other prisoners. The prisoners were men the gunmen expected to testify in their behalf, telling of statements exonerating them which Shapiro is alleged to have made since his confinement in the Tombs. On Thursday "Gyp" and "Lefty" met the two prisoners in the Tombs barber shop. "Lefty" asked them if they were going to testify. They replied that they were not, because to testify would get them in trouble with the District Attorney and make matters worse for them. The two gunmen cursed them violently, and then made a rush for them, but were restrained by guards.

The two men saw reporters yesterday in the Tombs, but beyond expressing their confidence of acquittal they would say nothing.

"We would like to tell you all we know," said "Lefty," but we have to obey counsel. This is the crucial time for us, you know."

Mrs. Mary Ellen Kydd, the aged woman who testified that she had seen Vallon, Webber, Schepps, and Rose do the shooting, made a long supplementary statement yesterday, in spite of the fact that her first story was discredited by the prosecution.

Mrs. Kydd's Statement.

Mrs. Kydd said yesterday that she first saw the four informers standing in the second balcony entrance to Cohan's Theatre, opposite the Metropole, and was received with curses when she tried to sell them packages of gum. After seeing them shoot Rosenthal, she said that she met the four men later in the evening talking together by the Murray Hill Baths. This time, according to Mrs. Kydd, a woman whom she believed to be "Bridgey" Webber's wife, rushed up to Webber and told him to hurry away to some place of safety. At the trial the prosecution proved that the woman had changed her stories several times, and her testimony was of little value to the defense. Mrs. Kydd said yesterday that she had received only $18 from the defense.

After the verdict in the gunmen's case is in, there will be a pause, for a time at least, in the Rosenthal case. On Wednesday the District Attorney will go on with the trial of ex-Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde. This will be followed by the trial of Jack Sullivan, who will probably be the last of the men indicted for the murder of Rosenthal to face a jury. District Attorney Whitman admits that he has not so strong a case against Sullivan as against Becker and the gunmen. He said last night that he had no idea when he would be ready to proceed against Sullivan. The District Attorney was likewise unable to say when the John Doe [illegible] in the Police Department disclosed by the Rosenthal case will begin. Mr. Whitman is watching with interest the work of the Curran Aldermanic Committee and believes that inquiry is making excellent progress.

Joseph A. Shay, Becker's new counsel, said yesterday that the order making him counsel of record for Becker would probably be made to-day and that he would within the next few days file notice of appeal.

MURDER WITNESS FOUND.

Admits He Carried Notes from Woman to Man Slain Near Her Home.

Arrested in Newark as an important witness in the North Arlington murder case of a week ago, William Creran, 47 years old, of 512 Forest Street, North Arlington, N. J., was turned over to the Bergen County authorities yesterday. Creran was well acquainted with Martin Rittenbecker and with Mr. and Mrs. John Pfaffendorf, near whose hotel in North Arlington the body of Rittenbecker was found with a bullet hole in it last Tuesday morning. Pfaffendorf was arrested as a material witness and is out on $10,000 bail.

Creran told the Newark police that a few weeks previous to Rittenbecker's death he had carried notes from Mrs. Pfaffendorf to Rittenbecker. The last note he carried was on the Wednesday preceding the finding of the body.

TRACE SLAIN WOMAN UNDER MANY NAMES

Police Now Believe That Grace Carbone and Carmelia Geracci Were the Same Person.

WOMAN DETECTIVE AT WORK

She's an Italian and Will Seek Murderers Among Her Countrymen—Dougherty Expects Arrest Soon.

After having supposed that they had solved the identity of the woman found murdered in a millpond in Georgetown, Conn., the police admitted yesterday that they were still at sea as to her real name. Mrs. John Preston, janitress of the tenement house at 315 East Fortieth Street, in which the police believed the woman was murdered, said that she knew her as Carmelia Geracci. The detectives at work on the case declared that new information convinced them that this was not her true name.

Because of the initials on the sheet in which the body found in the millpond was wrapped, the police have again taken up the search for Grace Carbone, known in South Norwalk, Bridgeport, Danbury, Georgetown, Branchville, and other places, who has been missing for four weeks. Ernest Dallas of South Norwalk, who identified the body, was positive that it was that of Grace Carbone. Grace Carbone, Dallas told the police, was also known as Nellie Carmella, and Antoinette. The fact that the woman who lived in the East Fortieth Street house was also known as Carmelia led the police to believe yesterday that possibly Grace Carbone and Carmelia Geracci were the same person.

The detectives pointed out that Dallas told them that in his opinion the woman he identified as Grace Carbone was murdered in this city. Norman C. Beers, Prosecutor of Danbury, Conn., is also sure that the dead woman was known under many names. It was gathered yesterday that the police now sought to trace the murdered woman under a name which had not been made public.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty said yesterday that his detectives were following such promising clues that he expected at least one arrest to be made within a few days. Detectives were still on guard at the Fortieth Street house, and it was said that a police net had been spread throughout the neighborhood for the Italians wanted in connection with the crime. The fact that the furniture from the flat was moved by the occupants at night and without the assistance of a moving van inclined the detectives to think that those wanted would be found within a few blocks of the house in which the murder was supposed to have been committed. The police were said to believe the trail would be picked up in some cheap Italian restaurant, and so every such place was watched. The Italian stool pigeons at work with the police were instructed to make friends with all strange Italians. It was said by the Deputy Police Commissioner that one of the men wanted was too conspicuous in appearance to long escape notice. This man is "Monkey Face" Suciciada. It is known that the Italians did not have much money.

Commissioner Dougherty said yesterday that he did not believe Turiddi, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Suciciada, had been murdered. He said that information had reached the police that she had been seen in Branchville with her father. This report was contrary to the evidence of those who saw the Italians there. None of the witnesses reported having seen a young girl with the men who were known to have received the trunk and taken it to the "yellow house on the hill."

Mrs. M. Lynch, a tenant in the East Fortieth Street house across the hall from the flat in which the police believe the woman was murdered, told detectives yesterday that she heard the scream of a woman at 10:30 o'clock on the night before election day, of which Mrs. Francis, also a tenant in the house, had told previously. The theory that the murdered woman was poisoned by nitrate of silver was considered yesterday. Stains such as would be made by nitrate of silver were found on the sheet with which the dead woman was covered and on a mattress left in the flat where she was supposed to have been killed. It was said that the police contemplated having the body of the murdered woman exhumed, so that the organs might be examined for traces of poison.

It was said that earlier in the day two men from Police Headquarters had visited the Fortieth Street flat and spent two hours in going over it in search of finger-prints. Their search was rewarded and it was said that on the dust on the sill of a rear window and outlined in blood or in some chemical on the edge of a closet they found two clearly defined fingerprints. These, it was said, would be photographed to-day.

Much interest was aroused among the tenants of the house in West Fortieth Street yesterday by the presence there for a short time of an Italian woman, who was said to be good looking, with very black hair and large eyes. This woman, it was said, had been employed by the police to help in catching the murderers. A report reached the police that Suciciada and the unknown young man, described as having an aversion to work, had been seen in a shop not three blocks from the Fortieth Street flat on Friday. What attracted attention to them was their apparent effort to get away as soon as possible.

CHURCH PRAISES CANALEJAS.

Protestants Hold Memorial, Commending His Treatment of Them.

Memorial services were held yesterday afternoon in the Spanish Evangelical Church of New York, which meets in the chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, for José Canalejas, the Spanish Prime Minister, who was recently assassinated. The Rev. Samuel F. Gordiano, pastor of the church, delivered the memorial sermon.

In the audience was Joseph Fernandez, a brother of Manuel Fernandez, whose case recently caused considerable excitement throughout Spain, when as a member of the Spanish Navy he refused to attend the Catholic mass, asserting that he was a Protestant. He was, thereupon, court-martialed, but Canalejas interfered and pardoned him.

It was this act of the Prime Minister which Mr. Gordiano principally lauded yesterday in his sermon. He said that it was the open-mindedness of Canalejas which had made him beloved by all Protestants. Never before, he said, had persons of all religious sects received so much freedom of thought and action.

"Canalejas was one of the greatest statesmen that ever lived," said Mr. Gordiano. "Although not specifically a member of any Protestant sect he was a Protestant of the highest type in spirit. He tried hard to separate the Church from State, and he accomplished what no one had dared to do before him. By his death he has sealed his life's work. What a misfortune, indeed, that France and Italy, who are tied down in many respects like Spain was tied down, could not have had a Canalejas among their statesmen."

Mr. Gordiano referred only briefly to the assassination itself. When asked after the sermon whom he considered responsible for the crime, he said:

"I will refrain from saying whom I judge to be guilty of the murder of Canalejas. I have my suspicions, however, and they include not one man or several men, but a great body of men."

THEODORE B. STARR, INC.
JEWELERS SILVERSMITHS

This establishment, more so than probably any other in its field, affords a selection of the choicest productions of Europe, as well as of the United States.

Diamonds and pearls in the latest settings.

Jewelry Watches
Silverware
Clocks Bronzes Stationery
Leather Goods

Prices never higher than prevail elsewhere for equal quality.

5TH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET
NEW YORK
Established 1863

B. Altman & Co.

direct attention to their department for

RIDING HABITS AND EQUESTRIAN ACCESSORIES

FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND GIRLS

Riding habits, ready to wear, for cross- or side-saddle use, in the latest approved styles and materials. Superior cut, workmanship and finish assured.

Riding habits made to order, after English designs, at short notice. A special feature is an Improved Safety Skirt, for hunting and park riding. This skirt is exclusive to B. Altman & Co.

Mannish riding shirts, hats, boots, gloves, stocks, whips and crops.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

CHAUFFEUR'S WINTER OUTFIT SPECIAL AT $43.50

Consisting of Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match.

Just the smart-appearing, perfect-fitting outfit in which it will please you to have your Chauffeur drive you to the Horse Show, the Opera, the Theatre, or in fact anywhere. A big, warm, double-breasted overcoat either leather lined or wool lined, a Norfolk Suit and a Cap—all made from whipcord of fine quality in gray or tan, and thoroughly well tailored. The outfit may be had in part at these prices:

Leather Lined Overcoat.....$30.00
Wool Lined Overcoat.....$25.00
Norfolk Jacket and Trousers.....$16.50

Overcoats for Owners

Double-breasted Frieze Ulsters, warmly lined with plaid Worsted—50 inches long, $25
Double-breasted Chinchilla Ulsters, brown, gray and blue, full lined and 1-4 lined, $25 to $50
Double-breasted Diagonal Cheviot Overcoats, with deep convertible collar, $40
Boxcloth Greatcoat with Persian Lamb Collar, with lining of warm caracul cloth, $45
Limousine Motor Coats, of Scotch tweeds, cheviots, Donegals and Ballyhoos, $30 to $50

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

see the name—WARD

Learn to discriminate—things are not always what they seem. Imitation is a confession. If the imitators of

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

5 & 10 Cent Loaves

could bake a loaf as good as Tip-Top, would they need to imitate its appearance? Look closely at the label. Notice the name, WARD, baked on the side of the loaf. Look also for the red, white and blue label.

Buy the best in all creation.
Refuse—reject the imitation.

Remember, you are invited to visit the Ward Bakeries—the most costly and perfect bakeries in all the world. You will see every process of bread making. Visit either Plant. One is at East 143rd Street & Southern Boulevard, The Bronx; the other at Pacific Street near Vanderbilt Ave., Brooklyn.

Besides Tip-Top several other pure and delicious kinds of bread are made at the Ward Bakeries; among these are—

DAINTY MAID—wrapped, by machines, in waxed paper.
WHEAT-HEART—the whole wheat loaf.
KRON PRINZ—the sweet rye loaf.

Try our New Delicacy "Ward's Nut Loaf" next Saturday, 25c each

WARD'S BREAD IS BEST

The reputation of the
Deerfoot Farm Sausage

has caused many imitations to be put on the market. Examine the wrapper and be sure you get the GENUINE—the finest grade of all pork sausage made—they contain all the best parts of the pig and are flavored with the choicest of spices.

Deerfoot Farms Co
Southborough, Mass.
Boston Store 9 Bosworth Street
New York Store 172 Chambers Street

The easy Resinol way to get rid of pimples

JUST bathe your face for several minutes morning and night with hot water and plenty of Resinol Soap. Finish with a dash of cold water to close the pores. This simple treatment will almost always get rid of pimples and blackheads, quickly and completely. In severe or stubborn cases, apply a little Resinol Ointment, allowing it to remain on a few minutes before bathing with Resinol Soap. The healing, antiseptic balsams in Resinol Soap and Ointment soothe and cleanse every irritated pore, leaving the complexion clear and velvety.

Resinol Soap and Ointment stop itching instantly and speedily heal eczema and other skin humors, dandruff, chapped hands, sores, boils, burns, wounds and piles.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1913: "Over a year ago my face broke out all over with pimples which were so unsightly that I was ashamed to go any place in company. I tried many different remedies, but they continued to get worse till I sent for samples of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment in March. From the day I started using Resinol the pimples commenced to disappear. After using one cake of Resinol Soap and one and a half jars of Resinol Ointment I was entirely cured." (Signed) Joseph Phillips, 1938 McKean St.

Trial free Resinol Soap (25c) and Resinol Ointment (50c and $1) are recommended and sold by druggists everywhere. For sample of each, write to Dept. 20-P Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

GRIEVED FOR HIS DEAD WIFE.

So Husband Took Their Child In His Arms and Ended Two Lives.

Grief-stricken over the death of his wife three months ago, and made despondent by additional family troubles, Frederick J. Specht of 114 Magazine Street, Newark, who was employed as a driver for the Hauck Brewery of Harrison, killed his three-year-old daughter Antoinette and himself last night.

Anna Specht, his sister, who lives in the same house and is caring for his three months' old baby, went to his apartments and was almost overcome by gas fumes. In the parlor Specht and his daughter were found unconscious. Specht was lying on a couch with the child clasped in his arms. In one hand he held a picture of his wife. Doors and windows were closed and three gas jets were turned on full. Father and daughter were removed to the City Hospital, where both died. Specht was 27 years old.

WOMEN SEEK PERFECT LIVES.

Form Boston Guild as a Pledge Against Wearing Furs and Feathers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—A number of Boston society women, aiming to live "perfect" lives, have formed the Millennium Guild, inspired by love for all forms of animal and bird life and an effort to prevent slaughter. The members, many of whom are wealthy, have adopted a vegetarian diet.

They have given up wearing furs because of the cruelty attending the killing of animals for their skins. They also bar all feathers as adornments for their hats and discard kid gloves.

The founder of the guild is Mrs. Maud R. L. Sharpe, at whose home on Chestnut Hill its members will meet.

"We have found splendid substitutes for furs, feather hat trimmings and kid gloves, and know we are better off without eating meat. We practice the convictions of our minds and hearts," said Mrs. Sharpe.

Did They Ask Again?

DID your folks remind you again about that piano purchase?

Perhaps you have been contemplating the purchase of a piano for some time but never seemed to get around to it.

It takes but a small payment each month ($5 or more, according to the piano), and you will save this money that would perhaps be wasted.

represent an investment and not a speculation. They are well built and true. Three generations of piano skill are behind them, and our guarantee is without limit of time.

Prices, $325 up, and many used pianos of good makes from $125 up.

Write for catal g and bargain list.

New York Store Open Evenings.

PEASE PIANO CO.

128 West 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.

Brooklyn: 34 Flatbush Ave. Newark: 10 New St.

A full line of Victor and Columbia Talking Machines.

Why I Wear Them

"Mixture of vanity and economy. I like people to think I pay twice what I do for shoes."

REGAL SHOES

LEWIS & CONGER

Housefurnishing Warerooms

Kitchen Furniture, Utensils and Moulds of every description.

Fine China and Glass.

45th St. and 6th Ave., N. Y.

OLD CROW RYE

"Reg. U.S. Pat. Off."

GUARANTEED TO BE

PURE RYE WHISKEY

UNBLENDED UNADULTERATED.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

WOMAN FOUND DEAD ON THE PALISADES

Evidence to Show She Tumbled or Was Thrown from the Heights Down the Rocky Slope.

LOST GLASSES IN DESCENT

Identified as Caroline C. Costigan, a Widow, 68—Difficulty in Reaching the Body.

When W. E. Foster of 141 East Forty-fourth Street was climbing the wooden stairway that leads zigzag from the Hudson River to the top of the Palisades at Coytesville on Saturday afternoon, he chanced to catch sight of a human hand that was thrust over the side of a boulder 100 feet below the crest of the cliff. The hand was showing in a little depression some sixty feet from the stairs, and, crane his neck as he would, Foster could not see whether it was the hand of a man or of a woman.

He ran up the stairs two at a time, and at the top paused only long enough to spread an alarm. Then he went to the edge of the cliff and started down, climbing and sliding from ledge to ledge till he had reached the point where the hand was. He was sick and dizzy when he saw that he had come upon the body of a woman. She seemed to have been dead several days. There were two deep gashes in the side of her head. Then Foster turned and climbed the weary way back to the top of the Palisades.

After that, it was not long before the word had reached the Fort Lee police and County Physician Armstrong. The undertaker, who was directed to take possession of the body, was reluctant to do so. It was getting dark and he insisted that all possible evidence of foul play should be left undisturbed until morning. Furthermore, he did not propose to run the risk of killing any of his men by lowering them in a basket over the Palisades.

It was not until yesterday afternoon that Dr. Armstrong and a group of officials climbed cautiously down. From their study of the body and the surroundings it seemed certain that the woman had either fallen over the edge of the cliff above or been shoved over. There was no evidence of foul play at the spot. The skull was broken, but a woman crashing down past those ledges would have had her skull broken, and there were broken tree branches to suggest such a fall. Besides that, her glasses were found half way down the embankment, and these were the glasses of a near-sighted woman, which would have contributed weight to the theory of a woman stumbling over the crest of the Palisades in the dusk.

Late yesterday afternoon, the body was identified as that of Caroline C. Costigan, a widow, 68 years old. Thirty years ago she used to live in Fort Lee, and two weeks ago she returned to visit her brother, Frederick Rosenstengle. Last Monday she started forth to visit her sister, Mrs. A. P. Myers, at Leonia Heights, and that was the last seen of her. It is supposed that she lost her way in the darkness.

WON CARNEGIE COTTON PRIZE

J. A. Wade of Alabama Captured It with His Land Show Exhibit.

The $1,000 silver cup offered by Andrew Carnegie for the best exhibit of cotton at the annual Land Show, which is being held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory this year, was awarded yesterday to J. A. Wade of Alexander City, Ala. Mr. Wade also won the blue ribbon for the best cotton exhibit at the 1911 Land Show. The $150 silver trophy for the best pecan exhibit was also awarded yesterday, the winner being the Florida Pecan Endowment Company of Tallahassee, Fla.

A male chorus of 150 voices from the various German singing societies was an added attraction at the Land Show yesterday afternoon. The chorus sang from a stage the settings of which were live cattle, and numerous farm and garden crop exhibits.

SEES GOOD IN STRIKES.

Wellesley Teacher Says Even I. W. W. Has Spread Brotherhood.

Prof. Vida Scudder, who holds the Chair of English Literature at Wellesley College, addressed a large congregation on "Some Moral Assets of the Industrial Conflict," at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, last night. She was introduced by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant.

"Here in America suddenly arises the class struggle in which labor and law are involved," she said. "I am not here to defend the class struggle, but in many cases it is the workingman's only salvation. It is an economic phenomenon. The working people may gain much by the struggle."

She then described unorganized workers in a tenement district living below a living wage. They were dull, apathetic, and fearful of the future, she said, in contrast with an organized class on strike.

"Here you find," she said, "people with light in their eyes. They have awakened and lifted their eyes from their machines, for they have seen a vision of justice, and the vision they are fighting for is an adequate living wage."

She declared that the man who belonged to no organization was loyal only to himself and family, while the organized man was far ahead of him, because he was an idealist fighting for something more, a principle. She told how when she visited Lawrence, Mass., last Fall she found a dull, heavy Englishman on the Strike Committee. He told her he was satisfied with his wages and those of his daughters. She was puzzled to know why he was on strike, and then he explained that his daughters had persuaded him to go into it because by so doing he could help girls who had suffered, and he had decided to fight for them.

She did not, she said, agree with the programme of the Industrial Workers of the World, but she believed that organization had spread abroad a feeling of brotherhood.

At the close of the service Prof. Scudder's address was spiritedly discussed by the members of the church forum.

Y. W. H. A. NEEDS $50,000.

Campaign Started to Complete Fund for New Building.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association, which recently bought a site for a new building at 110th Street facing Central Park, and which is trying to complete a building fund of $250,000 that was interrupted by the Titanic disaster last April, announced yesterday that $160,000 had been obtained, and that $40,000 more had been promised to the society by a friend, if the balance was obtained before Jan. 1, 1913.

At a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Felix Warburg it was decided to make a whirlwind campaign for the needed $50,000. The women working for the fund will meet to-day and on Wednesday afternoon of this week and on Monday and Wednesday the week thereafter at the home of Mrs. Israel Unterberg, 11 West Eighty-sixth Street, to decide on ways and means of conducting the campaign. The Men's Committee, of which Adolph Guggenheim is Chairman, will meet this evening at the home of Mrs. Unterberg for the same purpose. All donations are to be sent to Mrs. Felix Warburg, Treasurer of the building fund, at 52 William Street.

TAPS FOR A SOLDIER OF 1776.

Colonial Wars Society Holds Memorial Service for Lieut. Swords.

When taps was sounded across the graveyard of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, yesterday afternoon, hundreds of those passing along Broadway or Fulton Street paused and bared their heads. The bugle notes concluded the memorial services held by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York for Thomas Swords, a Lieutenant in the Eighty-fifth Regiment of Foot, British Army, who resigned in 1776 because his sympathies were with the colonists in the rebellion.

Following the services in the chapel a bronze cross was unveiled at the Lieutenant's tomb in the churchyard by little Elizabeth Swords, his great-great-granddaughter, whose father is President Henry C. Swords of the Fulton Trust Company.

LIEUT. CHANT FACES TRIAL FOR FORGERY

Army Officer Says He Didn't Know What He Was Doing When He Signed Paymaster's Name.

CAME UP FROM THE RANKS

He Is Charged with Obtaining $140 on a Worthless Voucher from Criterion Exchange Company.

Second Lieut. Earle M. Chant of the Eleventh United States Infantry, who was arrested in this city on Sept. 10, charged with forging the name of Capt. William P. Kitts, U. S. A., to a pay voucher, will face a court-martial on Governors Island to-morrow. Lieut. Chant, who is under 30 years old and won his promotion from the ranks, declares that at the time of his arrest his mind had been a blank for more than a month. When he forged Capt. Kitts's name, he did not know what he was doing, he said.

Lieut. Chant came East toward the end of last Summer with Capt. Kitts, who was the Paymaster at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, where Lieut. Chant was also on duty. On Sept. 10 Chant was arrested in the Hotel Earlington charged with obtaining from the Criterion Exchange Company of 140 Nassau Street, $140 on a voucher for $240, to which the signature of Capt. Kitts had been forged.

Chant was locked up in the Tombs and District Attorney Whitman turned him over to the army authorities for trial at the request of Col. John A. Hull, the Judge Advocate General of the Eastern Division. The officer who faces dismissal from the army and a term in prison if he is found guilty, entered the service seven years ago as a private in the coast artillery. He was soon promoted to corporal and then he became a sergeant. In 1909 he passed the examination for a second lieutenancy.

The members of the court-martial named by Major Gen. Barry to try Chant, are Col. Calvin D. Cowles of the Fifth Infantry, President; Col. John V. White, Coast Artillery; Col. Henry Kirby, Third Infantry; Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Gaston, Tenth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Charles M. Truitt, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Delamere Skerrett, Coast Artillery; Major Willard A. Holbrook, Tenth Cavalry; Major Munroe McFarland, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Major Edwin Landon, Coast Artillery; Major Robert S. Abernethy, Coast Artillery; Major William H. Bertsch, Third Infantry; Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, Twenty-ninth Infantry and Capt. Richard H. Williams of the Coast Artillery. Capt. James J. Mayes of the Tenth Infantry will be the Judge Advocate who will prosecute the case.

The court will meet in the Officers' Club and will convene at 10 A. M.

FIRE AUTO IN COLLISION.

Chauffeur for Binns and a Fireman Badly Hurt by Touring Car.

Frederick W. Deisroth, chauffeur for Deputy Fire Chief Binns, and Robert A. Burnett, a fireman, took the motor runabout used by Chief Binns out for a little trial spin yesterday morning to test a newly repaired engine. They were running west on Duane Street when at West Broadway they were struck by a touring car with such sudden impact that the smaller car was knocked on to the sidewalk, where it brushed a passer-by to one side and crashed into the front of a saloon. Both of the men in the car were badly bruised, and Burnett's right arm was broken.

The touring car was owned by Mrs. Eagle of 103 Broadway. She was riding in it at the time. The luckless passerby, who was painfully cut and bruised, was John Chechi, a dentist, of 241 West Fourteenth Street.

SAVINGS TO FORTUNE TELLER.

Poor Girl Gave $579, Bit by Bit, Hoping to Get Suitor Back.

Mary Jarrin, employed in the household at 850 Lexington Avenue, went before Magistrate McQuade in the Harlem Court yesterday morning to accuse Jane Grindle of 1,052 Third Avenue of being a fortune teller and of having, bit by bit, taken $579, all the savings of her life, from her on the promise of such witchery as would win back her recreant suitor.

According to the girl's complaint, the man she was to have married in July, 1911, flared up in a quarrel and left her, never to return. It was then that she turned to Jane Grindle and paid over $75 for an infallible love powder to wear over her heart. But the recreant one did not soften and she went again to the fortune teller. So it went, payment by payment, sometimes all a month's wages going that way. Finally, she said, she was promised in September that he would come back to her with the shining of the harvest moon. The harvest moon waxed and waned and she was still alone. Then she got angry at the fortune teller.

Jane Grindle announced with great dignity that she was no fortune teller, but a hair dresser. Nevertheless, Magistrate McQuade held her for further examination on the charge of grand larceny.

Tired or Run Down?

Bass Ale is more than a delightful, satisfying beverage. It is the best Malt Extract, the ideal tonic, a great builder of blood and tissue.

Bass Ale

On Draught and In Bottle Everywhere

Special Pin-Casks (5 gallons) for family use on draught at home, from any department store, dealer or jobber.

Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N.Y.

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BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Comfort, Satisfaction and Economy

Our Men's Winter Overcoats in chinchilla and roughish materials are a real protection against every drop in the thermometer.

Comfortable—

Because they impart the required warmth without surplus weight.

Satisfying—

Because they fit and have the right style.

Economical—

Because our fabrics and tailoring are trustworthy and our prices moderate.

Winter Overcoats $18 to $75

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

You Can Easily Save Half On the Smartest Clothes You've Seen This Season

It makes no difference what the material, the cut, the pattern or shade—if it's a garment that is absolutely correct—you will find it at this great sale.

You may fancy some foreign fabric, or some style that originated abroad—you may prefer the Fifth Avenue models, which are being worn today by the smartest New Yorkers—or you may lean toward the more extreme college fashions.

All of which are here at the Hackett-Carhart stores today. In fact, you will find here suits and overcoats in wider assortments—in greater variety of styles and fabrics and colorings—than have ever before been offered in New York.

In the overcoats, there are some 15,000 fine garments in over 750 fabric designs. For dress, business, motor, travel and storm wear—in more than 60 different models.

And the suits number more than 10,000 in the finest variety of fabrics, the smartest styles, ever created for men's wear.

The tailoring throughout reflects the Hackett-Carhart reputation for the finest of skilled workmanship—a reputation that has stood for more than 56 years.

But here's the wonderful part: These superb stocks will yield you just the suit or overcoat you've been looking for at one-half the price you expected to pay.

Because of the recent receivership—and the settlement with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar—you will average in whatever you may select a full

One-Half Saving

Overcoat Reductions

$15, $18, $20 & $22.50 OVERCOATS,	$10	$32.50, $35, $38 & $40 OVERCOATS,	$21
$20, $22.50, $25 & $28 OVERCOATS	$13.50	$35, $38, $40 & $42.50 OVERCOATS,	$24
$25, $28, $30 & $32.50 OVERCOATS,	$17	$40, $45, $48 & $50 OVERCOATS,	$27.50

Suit Reductions

$15, $18, $20 & $22.50 SUITS.....	$10	$28, $30, $32.50, $35 & $37.50 SUITS..	$21
$18, $20, $22.50, $25 & $28 SUITS....	$13.50	$32.50, $35, $37.50 & $40 SUITS.....	$24
$22.50, $25, $28, $30 & $32.50 SUITS..	$17	$35, $37.50, $40 & $45 SUITS.....	$27.50

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall.

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119 West 42d St. Near Broadway. Open Evenings.

154 East 125th St. Near 3rd Ave. Open Evenings.

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Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

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One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

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Guaranteed for One Year (*Not 90 Days*)

A Marvel of Simplicity

The Fiat "Six" is a marvel of Simplicity. Fiat Designing Genius has eliminated more than 300 chassis parts found in other automobiles. It has made one camshaft do the work of two; two timing-gears do the work of from 5 to 7; one universal driving-shaft joint do the work of from 2 to 3, and so on—all during three years of Fiat monobloc motor success.

Less Weight—Fewer Parts
Lower Tire and Upkeep Costs

This Simplicity Means Everything to the Car Owner. It means less weight and a consequent saving in tire costs. (The Fiat "Six" is from 300 to 700 pounds lighter than other 6-cylinder cars of equal horsepower.) It means fewer parts to get out of order, a great saving in upkeep expense, simpler work and smaller charges when repairs are necessary.

5 or 55 Miles an Hour on High Gear or Greater Speed if Desired. A Perfectly Balanced Spring Suspension Preventing Jolting or Skidding on Roughest Roads.

Fiat Superiorities at American Prices

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$5,000 Any Style Open Body

$6,000 Limousine of Exclusive Design

Electric Lighting System—Luxurious Appointments
Unequalled Equipment

Arrange Immediately for a Demonstration

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Save Christmas!

Margaret Deland

points out the way in the new December number of Harper's Bazar. Here at last are said the courageous words about Sensible Christmas Giving that we've all been waiting for.

How Would You Feel

if the people you knew refused to say Merry Christmas to you? Zona Gale has written a wonderful story about this, called "Coming Back to Christmas," which makes you feel what Christmas really means. Another story, called "Florida Lee," is by Alice Brown, and there's a bit of smiling mystery in it. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman's story, "Something on Her Mind," tells how love came to one girl as well as others. A life story that reads like fiction is "The Glory of Opportunity"—the story of a girl's achievement.

HARPER'S BAZAR

for December has more than a dozen articles—real helps in the work of gift-making and gift-giving and gift-selecting—showing in word and picture what you can do and how you can do it. Every practical article has its mate in an article of genuine interest and entertainment. One article is filled with the inspiration of social and educational progress. "The Gospel of the New Housekeeping" shows in the most practical way how you may Enjoy Life on the Budget Plan.

Big Christmas Number

has a beautiful full-page color plate, "Caught!" painted by J. Knowles Hare. The cover, in full color, is "The Message of the Violets." In a beautifully decorated page is "The Prayer of the Women," by Inez Haynes Gillmore.

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By advertising Used Cars in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times your announcements are placed before the greatest purchasing power reached by any New York newspaper.

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USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
SPECIALS. BARGAINS.
STODDARD-DAYTON, 7 PASS., 1912
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MAXWELL MODEL L
MAXWELL MODEL Q
MAXWELL COUPE.
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Do not purchase without looking them over.
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7 West 61st St., first floor.

WE MUST CLOSE OUT THE FOLLOWING:
1912 NATIONAL TOURING
1911 NATIONAL FOREDOOR TOURING
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1910 NATIONAL ROADSTER
1910 SPEEDWELL
These cars must be sold. Name your own price.
POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO.,
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A.—MAXWELL, MODEL Q, 1911. Two-passenger runabout; two bodies; can't be told from new; needs nothing; ready for road; any demonstration; bargain at $375. Baird, Bronx Garage, 149th St., Morris Av., two blocks from Subway. Tel. Melrose 469.

Selden Limousine, 1912, equipped with cab windows, electric light system, speedometer, all necessary extras; car has had most intelligent care; will sell at substantial reduction. Stevens, 2,136 Broadway. Telephone 7802 Schuyler.

Packard, 18, touring car, completely equipped with windshield, speedometer, slip covers, &c.; has every appearance of new car and will be sold for one-half its original value. Windsor, 2,156 Broadway. Telephone 7803 Schuyler.

STEVENS DURYEA LIGHT TOURING, $275. 1909—FIVE-PASSENGER CAR—1909; cost $3,000; has magneto, top, wind shield, and every equipment for a private owner. DR. HOUTON'S private garage, 142 West 37th.

Alco 40 h. p., equipped with limousine body and extra touring body, recently overhauled; exceptional condition; will sell for one-third original price. Lockhart, 2,156 Broadway. Telephone 7801 Schuyler.

Hudson 1912 roadster, fully equipped, top, wind shield, speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, demountable rims, 2 extra rims, 2 extra shoes, 6 tubes; condition guaranteed. Regal, 1,634 Broadway, 50th St.

Pierce-Arrow 6-cylinder model, in perfect condition; fully equipped; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer; this and 50 other bargains on exhibition at the Times Square Automobile Co., 1,710 Broadway.

BRAND-NEW LANDAULET BODY, $400; built to order by George Meyer; luxuriously equipped; cost $1,000; latest model; fit any standard chassis. Dr. Garnett, 142 West 37th.

BODIES, TAXICABS, ELECTRIC CARS. Have over 500. Bodies, $20 up; taxicabs, $75 up. Biggest bargains ever heard of. C. DOW, 142 EAST 31ST ST.

Packard 1912, touring, 6-48; brand new condition; guaranteed; Packard Agency; first reasonable offer accepted; leaving city Wednesday. Simmons, 21 West 62d.

Hudsons, $375; Chalmers, $450; Cadillacs, $500; Fords, $275; Buicks, $250; Overlands, $300; 100 others. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobile parts made, engines overhauled, cylinders reground, pistons, rings to fit. Merritt, 311 West 50th St. Columbus 6325.

1913 five-passenger car; slightly used; also new 1912 Roadster at bargain. W. P. Mallon, 250 West 54th St.

Benz 18-22 h. p. landaulet; most excellent car for town service. Stevens, 2,156 Broadway. Telephone 7802 Schuyler.

Packard limousine body; completely renovated and repainted; like new; bargain. George Lamberty, 1,531 Broadway.

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Exceptional bargains; touring, roadsters; all makes; late models; $200 up.

Packards, 1912 6-48 phaeton; 1909, 30 limousine; 1910 30 touring. George Lamberty, 1,531 Broadway.

Peerless 1911, 6-50 touring, fully equipped, fine condition, sacrifice. George Lamberty, 1,531 Broadway.

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Open and closed cars.
BEST UP-TO-DATE SERVICE,
$3-$5 hour, $300-$700 monthly.
Special rates for theatres.
Experienced Chauffeurs. Murray Hill 91.

Packard limousines, new cars, for monthly service; special to theatre or opera, with privilege of stopping one hour for supper. $10; largest renters of Packard cars in New York. PHONE
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1912 seven-passenger limousine, classy car; competent chauffeur; day, week, or month; reasonable. Howard Sipp, 56 West 130th St. Telephone 3139 Harlem.

Packard Riverside Garage, 305 West 79th St.—Reduced rates, limousine, touring, landaulet; $3 hour; 25c. mile; low monthly rates. 8390 Schuyler.

Packard limousine; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Folliot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

Packard touring, hour, week, month; owner drives. Vermaneleri, 532 West 122d. Phone 7070 Morningside.

For Hire—New Packard; Renault town cars by month, $350. Marshall, 327 East 84th St.

Hudson, elegant five-passenger touring; $2.50 per hour; private. Telephone 821 Melrose.

BEAR ROBES.

Beautiful pair cinnamon bear robes, $30, cost $200; also chauffeur's fur coat, $30, cost $175. Dr. Garnett, private garage, 142 West 37th.

FOR SALE—A Five-passenger in splendid condition—1910—Will be thoroughly overhauled. Equipped with Speedometer, Clock, Klaxon, extra tire. Price $500.00; no less. This car is very cheap and will give fine service. Cost $4,500.00.
A five-passenger car thoroughly overhauled—new tires, one complete extra, Booth demountable rims, two inner tubes, speedometer; clock. Biggest bargain in New York. Price $500.00—no less.
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7 pass. Touring, 1911, 6-cyl., 48 h. p.
5 pass. Touring, 1911, 4-cyl., 30 h. p.
5 pass. Touring, 1910, 4-cyl., 30 h. p.
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The Locomobile Company o America
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Reliability and service have made these automobiles famous. The same qualities are found in our rebuilt cars, which are fully guaranteed. We take all makes in trade.
Used Car Dept., 4 West 62d St.

Don't Waste Time or Throw Away Money
Avoid Both! Visit "Jandorf's," 42 W. 62d St. Recognized as "Headquarters" for Autos, Tires, Radios.

AUTOCAR. Autocar Sales Co., 435 West 19th St. Tel. Columbus 6060.

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STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY, 252 W. 84th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Classes Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday evenings. Day and evening sessions. Private instruction. 318 W. 57th St. Circle 1200.

MURDERER OF BOYS MAY BE IN CUSTODY

Rochester Police Hold Man Suspected of Lackawanna and New York Killings.

PRISONER OF SAME TYPE

Lackawanna Police Receive Another Card Promising the Writer's Surrender on Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 17.—To-night Capt. Whaley of the Detective Bureau announced that he believed that George H. Stearns, 50 years old, of Boston, was the murderer of little Joseph Josephs, whose body was found in an outhouse at Lackawanna yesterday morning. He says Stearns's description tallies with that of the stranger seen with the boy shortly before he disappeared. Chief Gilson of Lackawanna has telegraphed that he will be in the city to-morrow morning to look at the prisoner.

Stearns, who came to the city a few days ago, was leading a newsboy, 12 years old, to his room last night when detectives interrupted the trip. The boy admitted he was there the night before. Stearns will not talk about himself. He admits having recently come from Boston and New York. As the alleged murderer wrote that he would surrender to the Lackawanna police last Wednesday and failed to do so, Capt. Whaley suspects that Stearns is the man, and that he stopped in Rochester when he got so far from Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Chief Gilson of Lackawanna and officers from this city went to Rochester at midnight to question the man under arrest there as a possible suspect in the Joseph murder case. It is believed that within a few hours the murderer will be under arrest, as the police are believed to have an accurate description of the man wanted. The description of the man held at Rochester does not tally very closely with it, it is said.

Chief Gilson to-day received another letter from the confessed murderer. It was written in Boston last Friday and was mailed on Sunday morning. The Chief refused to make the letter public, but said that the man wrote that he would be in Lackawanna on Wednesday and would then surrender himself to the police. It was written on the stationery of a Boston hotel which, investigation shows, has not been doing business for four or five years. The father also turned over two more postal cards in the same writing.

All the parts of the dismembered body have now been recovered, and the funeral will be held to-morrow morning. All business in the City of Lackawanna will be suspended during the services. To-day hundreds of people flocked to the scene of the brutal murder, but were kept away by the police, who allowed no one to approach the premises where the body was found.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A murderous attack on a 5-year-old-boy here to-night has led the police to believe that the man who has confessed to the murder of three boys in different parts of the country may be in Chicago. The boy was attacked in an alley downtown. His cries brought passersby to his rescue, but despite pursuit the man escaped without being identified.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Investigations by the Boston police at the address, 45 Lancaster Street, in this city, which was given by the Rochester suspect in the boy-slaying case, revealed that there are no tenements in that vicinity; No. 45 is a store. No George H. Stearns, a shoemaker, has yet been located here. The police have ascertained that in all thirteen post cards were mailed from this city by the confessed boy-slayer. The first was mailed on Sept. 11, and the last on Saturday morning last.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Faurot, the chief of the Detective Bureau, began anew yesterday a search for the homicidal maniac who confesses responsibility for the Kruck murder. The parents of the dead boy live at 120 East Sixty-first Street, and detectives, acting under instructions from Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Faurot, went to their home yesterday and questioned them. The detectives at work on the case found it necessary to start with the murder ten years ago and try and work through the years in the hope of striking a trail that would lead to the capture of the murderer.

The police are of the opinion that the murderer is a man of some education, and are inclined to credit his claim to being well supplied with funds. They likewise say they would not be surprised if he proved to be a foreigner.

Dr. George M. Parker, chief of the clinc for nervous and mental diseases in St. Vincent's Hospital, and also the alienist of the State Prison Association, and Dr. O. F. Lewis, Secretary of the Prison Association, were together last night and had a long discussion on the case of the Buffalo-New York murderer, and they agreed in the opinion that unless the man now at large was taken into custody no one need be surprised if he added a third horrible crime to those he had already committed.

"The case of this man is a very interesting, and at the same time a most serious one," said Dr. Lewis last night, "and it is the duty not only of the police, but of all good citizens, to do everything within their power to bring him into proper control with the least possible delay. Dr. Parker and I have been talking the case over, and we are agreed that the writer of the postals is an insane man suffering from the same form of degenerate insanity as Jack the Ripper, with the difference that, whereas the Whitechapel murderer selected women for his victims, this poor wretch selects little boys. It is absolutely necessary that this man be taken into custody, for unless he is he will probably kill another child."

Dr. Parker agreed with everything that Dr. Lewis said, and the theory which they advanced was later proved to be in accordance with the actual facts in the case of Michael Ricac Kruck, the 11-year-old newsboy whose body was found in Central Park in December, 1902. Dr. Gustav Scholer, now Superintendent of the Washington Heights Hospital, was then a Coroner and he had the Kruck case.

"I remember the Kruck case perfectly," said Dr. Scholer. "The murderer was undoubtedly a man of a diseased mind, and Dr. Parker's theory is borne out by the facts in the case."

The Kruck lad was murdered on the night of Dec. 10, 1902, and the manner of the murder was as described by the murderer in his postcard confession, with the addition of other injuries which may or may not have caused death. Dr. Scholer said that the murderer was correct in describing the death as one primarily due to strangulation.

SCANDAL IN PORTLAND.

Fourteen Arrests After Boy's Confession—One Attempt at Suicide.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 17.—Fourteen men, a number of them prominent in the business and professional life of Portland, are under arrest to-night as the result of an investigation set in motion by the confession of a boy arraigned in the Delinquency Court. W. H. Allen, prominently connected with Y. M. C. A. work in this city, is in a local hospital suffering from the effects of poison, said to have been taken by him last night when he learned that his name was connected with the investigation.

Dr. E. H. Hodman and Dr. Harry A. Stuart were arrested to-day. Stuart is in jail in default of $5,000 bail, but Dr. Hodman was released on his own recognizance. Among those in jail is Rigo, the gypsy violinist, who eloped with the Princess Chimay some years ago. Six of those arrested are said to have confessed and to have implicated many others.

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SERMON BY KING'S ADVISER.

Canon of Westminster Preaches in St. George's on Christ's Humility.

In a sermon yesterday before the congregation of St. George's Church, at Stuyvesant Park, the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, King George's Clerk of the Closet and close spiritual adviser, who for more than twenty years was Bishop of Ripon and is now Canon of Westminster Abbey, declared that Christ, in washing the feet of his disciples, a seemingly dramatic course, had done merely that act which best emphasized the one sovereign law of His being—Divine service.

"Jesus, knowing that He existed in a Divine order, that He came of God, and that He worked in Spiritual order, did that which the little pride of those poor, worldly, anger-stricken disciples would not permit them to do," said the Rev. Mr. Carpenter. "So, likewise, the consciousness of possessing a buoyancy of nature, some of the blue blood of generations that have gone makes it possible for a great man to do those things which the smaller man never thought of doing.

"If I know that I have a Divine origin, that I have a Divine destiny, do I stop to ask myself what is my duty when I can serve my fellow man and be doing God's will and God's work? There is no dishonor in service. The dust and blood-stained nurse who goes about the battlefield ministering to the stricken and the wounded is not to be measured by the darkness of the bloodstains on her garments, but by the dignity of her position.

"When Christ arose and washed the dust from the feet of His disciples He was doing that thing which needed to be done. His consciousness of the Divine law and order conferred on Jesus not only the power to do that thing which was needed, but the passion to do it. Therefore, what He did was nature to Christ.

"There is but one word to say. When death has done its worst with us here, and we afterward come to understand this world in which we lived, we shall see with shame that God has been living in our world, that he has been the patient, and shall I say it, the humble servant of our needs."

J. Pierpont Morgan attended the services.

GIBSON ON TRIAL TO-DAY.

Long Medico-Legal Fight Likely—190 Talesmen in Waiting.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The trial of Burton W. Gibson, the lawyer, charged with the murder of Mrs. Rosina Menschik Szabo, by strangling her while rowing with her on Greenwood Lake on July 16, will begin to-morrow before Justice Tompkins in the County Court House. To-night saw the gathering of the forces of the prosecution and defense. When court opens to-morrow 190 talesmen will be waiting, a special panel of 150 drawn by the Sheriff and forty left over from a panel not exhausted in a previous case. Each side will be entitled to thirty peremptory challenges.

District Attorney Rogers of Orange County will prosecute Gibson. He will be assisted by Assistant District Attorneys Wasservogel and Murphy of New York City. Gibson will be represented by Robert H. Elder and Charles Goldzier of New York, and Jacob J. Singer of Jersey City. Mr. Elder arrived in Goshen last night in company with Mrs. Gibson. They would not discuss the case.

The Gibson case promises to involve a long medico-legal fight, in which much expert medical testimony will be given. The chief witness for the State will be Dr. Otto H. Schultze, Coroner's physician of this city, who performed the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Szabo. It was upon the result of his investigation that the arrest was made, and on it the case against the lawyer will stand or fall.

It is said that the defense will have among other medical authorities Dr. McGrath of the Harvard University to refute Dr. Schultze's testimony. The State will seek to prove that Gibson killed his client for the possession of her $10,000 estate, he being the executor under her will.

NOT A BOMB BUT A KITTEN.

It Fell Into Woman's Hair, and Neighbors Thought She'd Been Murdered.

A black and white kitten was responsible for more excitement in Willett Street yesterday morning than that east side thoroughfare, for all its familiarity with gang shootings and bomb explosions, has known for a long time. It all came about through curiosity, which tradition has from early times associated with death in the cat family.

The kitten crawled out on the window ledge of a flat at 52 Willett Street, following that fatal yearning to penetrate the beyond noted above. In satisfying its curiosity it lost its footing and tumbled to the street. Still following tradition the kitten fell feet foremost, and the first solid thing its claws encountered was the blond hair of Mrs. Rachel Goldbaum of 149 Delancey Street. Mrs. Goldbaum and the kitten were both startled. The screams with which Mrs. Goldbaum expressed her surprise soon brought a crowd of hundreds of persons to the spot where she and the cat were struggling.

When the real cause of the trouble was ascertained scores of suggestions were offered as to the best way of meeting the situation. Mrs. Goldbaum tried them all, and as a result the cat was soon seemingly inextricably entangled in her golden locks. Finally some stable boys came to the rescue, and the kitten was eventually sent scampering about its business.

"What was all the fuss about?" a man who had come up late asked of an onlooker.

"It's the tale of a cat and a rat," said one to whom the incident recalled a famous passage in Tristram Shandy.

BILL SNYDER INVENTS AN ANIMAL SILENCER

It Isn't Perfect Yet, for It Nearly Strangled the Pet Prairie Dog He Tried It On.

IT'S A GRAND IDEA, HE THINKS

When Your Neighbor's Cat Yowls, Get a Silencer, See? And You Could Even Put One on the Baby.

Bill Snyder, head keeper of the Central Park Zoo, has read much of the silencer for firearms invented by Hudson Maxim. The subject appealed to him as particularly interesting in connection with his study of wild and domestic animals. Bill knows the science of the silencer and its construction, so when the continual barking of Bill's fox terrier, the mascot of the hay house, got upon the nerves of the head keeper his mind turned naturally to the Maxim silencer and the possible application of a similar invention to animals and other "varmint."

Since that time Bill has been particularly busy with his invention, and for some days the fox terrier has been wearing a peculiar leather attachment, more like a telescope cover than a muzzle. From time to time the dog would emit a squealing sound, such as might be made by a very small infant when "the pin behind" was sticking in it. This peculiar sound, Bill would explain enthusiastically, was the result of a healthy bark passing through the dog silencer.

Having attained this result, Bill thought to apply his experimental silencer to a prairie dog. Prairie dogs don't bark much, as Snyder admitted, and, barring a few embarrassing circumstances, the experiment was very successful in that direction. Snyder confided to his friends that it was possible that the lions might be included in his experiments, but that a new model would have to be constructed for them.

When Snyder told the results of his experiments yesterday to Andy Smith, the veteran policeman, and Bob Hurton, his assistant, and the other keepers in the Zoo, he had to admit that he had in no sense perfected a new invention and that his experiments had not reached the stage where he felt warranted in proclaiming the invention to the public.

"An animal silencer would be an absolute boon to humanity," said Snyder from his seat on a bale of hay. "The idea itself I admit is not novel, but its application is entirely new. The great obstacle I have to overcome is entirely absent when a silencer is applied to a gun or revolver. To silence an animal absolutely, I have found, stops him from breathing. Of course, as Andy Smith knows, I have by no means given up my experimental work. I find that often in pursuing the course of investigation like this I hit upon some idea that is exceedingly useful in other directions.

"Let me illustrate. Some months ago I had trouble with a lamb that appeared to lose all interest in life. I was at that time working to keep a homesick deer from dying on my hands. I found that the simple expedient of tying a string about its leg gave it so much to occupy its mind with that it forgot to pine, and recovered. This gave me an idea, and I put a thin rubber band about the lamb's body. It has been so much interested in that band that it hasn't had time since then to think of anything else.

"So I hope my experiments with an animal silencer will lead to other beneficial discoveries, even though they may not be applicable to animals."

Bill's silencer is much like the cylinder of a turbine engine. The sound emitted by the animal is thrown forward to the far end of the contrivance, and then the sound waves rebound, and in their outward course pass through a series of chambers made by an instrument having many blades, like a turbine. It may be said that the fox terrier has not taken kindly to the new invention, and Bill had to devise a sure method of keeping it in place before the real experimental work was got under way. All you have to do now is to say silencer to the dog, and it at once disappears under the hay house.

The experiment with the prairie dog was a rank failure, and Bill does not speak of it. If questioned closely he will say that it was a failure because of the "cussedness" of the animal. The subject of this experiment was a tough dog with a thick bark, like that of an old man with a sore throat. It took several attempts before the silencer could be fixed in position. When this was done the dog objected by trying to butt its head against the fence about the inclosure. All this did was to ram the silencer more firmly into position, so the prairie dog gave this up and bolted into its hole.

This was something which Snyder had not taken into consideration, and he feared that the animal might smother under ground with the noise killer on. The dog is a favorite of Bill's, and so for an hour he waited in deep anxiety at the entrance to the hole for the reappearance of his pet. When the dog did appear it was minus the silencer, and it frisked about in pure joy for being free of it. Bill lost the silencer, but he is sure that it is now a very valued ornament in the prairie dog's home.

"Bill," inquired Patrick Keenan, keeper of the monkey house, and a skeptic—"Bill, what will a zoo be like if every animal wears a silencer?"

"Pat," said Bill, solemnly, "I have not perfected the invention. If I do it is not to be used to suppress the beautiful sounds of my animal charges. It is to suppress nuisances in the animal world. Imagine what that means to humanity! No longer will men throw shoes and other things at barking dogs and squalling cats. They will put silencers upon them instead. When a person complains to the Board of Health about a neighbor's dog or cat, or even his rooster, the answer will be, 'Get a silencer!' Think what all that will mean to humanity. What a comfort it will be to mothers and to fathers who now lie awake at night. When baby cries, get a silencer. Isn't it simply a grand idea?"

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GRAMERCY DISTRICT DAY.

Social Service Sermons Preached In Every Church in the Neighborhood.

It was Gramercy Neighborhood Day yesterday in the slice of the city bounded by Fifth Avenue, the East River, Seventh and Twenty-fourth Streets, which the Gramercy Neighborhood Association has staked out for its work of moral and social uplift.

A joint letter was sent on Nov. 5 to the ministers of the churches and the rabbis of the synagogues in the district, requesting them to call the attention of their congregations on Neighborhood Day to the work of the association, each letter bearing the signatures of Mgr. D. J. McMahon, rector of Epiphany parish and supervisor of Roman Catholic charities; the Rev. Dr. Theodore Sedgwick, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. G. U. Wenner, pastor of Christ Lutheran Church, and Rabbi J. L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Jewish Community.

As a result of their circular letter, Neighborhood Day was observed with special services or sermons in practically every house of worship in the district. Grace Church, Calvary Church, St. George's Church, Christ Church, Gustavus Adolphus Church, Middle Collegiate Church, the People's Home Church, the Madison Square Church House, the Labor Temple, the Second Avenue Baptist Church, Epiphany Church, and the Friends' Meeting House were some of the edifices where the civic work of the association was brought to the attention of the congregations.

Mgr. McMahon, one of the founders of the association, said, in explaining the scope and aims of its activities:

"Our association is only eighteen months old, but it already has 700 members. Practically every minister and rabbi in the district belongs to it; priest, minister and rabbi are working shoulder to shoulder. Our object is to clean up this section of the city, to do away with everything objectionable and harmful. We have already accomplished much. We have cleaned up Fourteenth Street; we have cleaned up Third Avenue within our limits. We hope to do still more in the future."

"We are centring all our efforts on getting rid of material nuisances. We have organized the district into block committees, each one responsible for its own block. We are working for recreation and playgrounds for our children; we are looking after immigrants coming into the neighborhood, we are looking after lodging houses and furnished rooms, and after moving picture shows. The scope of the association's work is broad, and includes practically everything making for civic uplift."

S. Boyd Darling, Executive Secretary of the association, explained the work of his organization in more detail. Under the recent reorganization, he said, there were operating committees on schools, immigrants, tenement houses, streets, recreations and amusements, vice, gambling, neighborhood forum, finance, organization and membership, whose Chairmen compose the Executive Board. In addition to these, each church and synagogue is asked to appoint from its members a cooperating committee to aid the association in carrying out its programme of social betterment.

Under this programme residents in each block from avenue to avenue are invited to come together and talk over the situation in their block, to appoint block committees, to arrange meetings of neighbors for lantern talks, to obtain shade trees, to arrange for full, active co-operation between the parents of school children and their teachers; to visit new families moving in, to report any evidences of the social evil to the Secretary of the association, and to act as minute men for any committee of the association.

On the Governing Board of the association are Magistrate Peter Townsend Barlow, Miss Grace Bigelow, the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Superintendent of the Labor Temple; Dr. Charles Ferguson, Dr. Austin Flint, State Senator James A. Foley, Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute; C. Grant La Farge, Dr. William McAndrews, Principal of the Washington Irving High School; ex-Borough President Patrick F. McGowan, Mrs. Ruth G. McGray, District Superintendent of Schools; Mgr. W. G. Murphy, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception; the Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's; James A. Scrymser, Dr. Albert Shaw, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, rector of Grace Church; Dr. Antonio Stolla, Vice President of the Society for Italian Immigrants; Mrs. I. N. Phelps-Stokes, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, Mrs. Theodore M. Taft, Dr. E. R. Van Nardroff, Principal of Stuyvesant High School; Morris D. Waldman, manager of the United Hebrew Charities; George Zabriskie, Rabbi J. L. Magnes, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, rector of Calvary Church, and Mgr. McMahon.

FIRE DRILL IN CHURCH.

600 Children and Adults File Out in Perfect Order.

For the first time in the history of churches in this or in any other city in the United States, according to the Rev Henry P. Schauffler, pastor of the Olivet Memorial Church, 63 East Second Street a fire drill was performed by 600 children and adults yesterday afternoon at the Sunday school service in the church.

"I do not take the credit for this innovation," said Dr. Schauffler last night in his home, 62 East Second Street. "It is due to a young man, a pupil in the Bible Class in my church. The idea is a good one, any one will admit that. I am going to communicate with Commissioner Johnson, and recommend that such methods be adopted by churches throughout the city in safeguarding the lives of the children and adult members."

Dr. Schauffler explained that the inauguration of the drill was the result of the establishment, in the work of the Sunday school, of a city welfare contest. This contest, he said, began on Oct. 1 and had for its purpose the consideration of matters important in municipal conduct. One of the questions considered by young and old alike was some means of safeguarding the lives of children and others attending Sunday schools against possible fire. The idea of a fire drill was submitted by a young man and was immediately adopted by the pastor. Last week Dr. Schauffler had a gong installed in the main auditorium of the church, where the Sunday school classes assemble, preparatory to "trying out" the idea to-day. The auditorium was emptied in perfect order in about three minutes.

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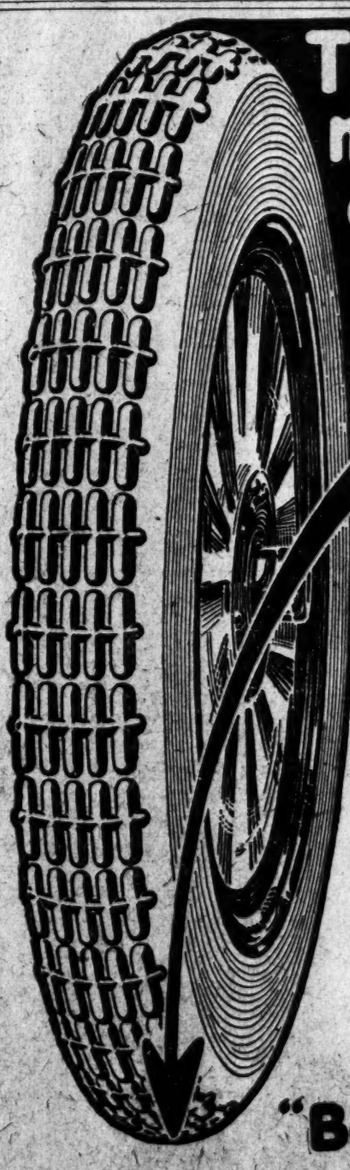

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SPEED BETTER THAN BRAWN IN FOOTBALL

Princeton's Lighter Eleven Played Better Game Than Yale's Husky Team.

Football under the new rules took a decided shift back to the old kicking game in the Yale-Princeton drawn battle at Princeton on Saturday. There was so much kicking during the past few seasons that this style of play became monotonous. The running game was laid aside. The new rules this year opened up the way for the open game again, and the contests all season have been an improvement over last year's games. The possibilities of the rushing game have been clearly demonstrated this season by nearly all the big teams, and for that reason there was much surprise when the Yale-Princeton match developed into a punting and drop kicking competition.

Kicking predominated the contest. All the scores—six points by each team—were made by field goals, and the game at other times was a kicking duel between De Witt and Flynn. The game had plenty of thrills, and athletes never played harder or with greater credit than the two elevens at Tigertown. What the game lacked, however, was variety. Most of the football skill of each team was concentrated on the attempt to keep the other side from scoring, and this at the expense of concentrating their efforts on scoring themselves.

Princeton had much the better football machine. It was faster, snappier, and displayed more football knowledge than Yale. The Tiger quarter back, Stewart Baker, used a more extensive repertoire of plays, and Princeton's attack had much system and perfection. A fake kick formation was especially effective, and many of the plays which went away behind the wing shift gained ground. There was a vast improvement in the ground-gaining ability of the Tiger backs over what they showed in the game against Harvard.

But where was Yale's attack? Where was their knowledge of new football? The Blue showed nothing but plain ordinary football tactics which every team knows. Such a woeful lack of interference for the man with the ball has not been seen on a Yale team in a big game in a long time. The progress of the Yale backs was mostly individual effort rather than the result of any team play. Yale's back field was sluggishly slow in getting started. Often Wheeler stood with the ball waiting, for what seemed a long time, for the backs to come up and take it.

The burden of Yale's failure to come up to expectations cannot be chalked up against the line, for often the forwards made big holes for the backs to go through, but they were so slow in getting up to the openings that the Princeton defense had plenty of time to close in on the play and smother it. Perhaps Yale thought that her advantage of weight and slow power would be sufficient to offset the lighter Princeton players, and if this was the case Yale was sorely disappointed.

Princeton speed was a greater asset than Yale brawn.

And that is one result the new rules aimed to bring about, so to that extent the game showed to the credit of the new code anyway.

There is no question but that Yale has good football talent, but it has not been nearly as well coached and drilled as the Princeton team. In other words, the Yale team seemed a week or two behind time in development. Many of the elevens' mistakes on Saturday were of a rudimentary nature. So much fumbling and missed tackles as Yale showed on Saturday are not expected of a team of Yale's standard in an important game.

Yale partisans firmly believed that in the short time between the Brown and Princeton games the Yale coaches would be able to bring the eleven to top form. They have accomplished this feat before in a week, but it failed on this trip. So assuming that Yale had the material for a more capable football team than they showed Saturday, a Herculean task faces the coaches this week at New Haven if the Blues expects to measure up with the Harvard team on Saturday.

In the Crimson, Yale will face a team which has everything that goes to make up a great football machine. The team has power and is so well schooled in the knowledge of the game that this power is applied to the best advantage. It is so well coached that there is not a hitch to its play. Smoothness marks all its action. There is a kind of clockwork precision about the Harvard eleven which shows that, when put to the test, it will be able to accomplish more than it has yet shown. And if Harvard is forced to rely on the kicking game, it is far better fortified in this regard with Brickley and Felton than Yale. Harvard has shown it can play high-class football; Yale has now and then shown flashes of great form, but up to the present the Blue has never given an encouraging demonstration of the power which it is believed to possess.

Yale will profit by the mistakes made at Princeton on Saturday, and the Ellis may be depended on to play a vastly improved game against Harvard at New Haven. But to bring the crude but powerful Yale players up to a point of finish and harmony of action possessed by Harvard, now looks almost like an impossibility.

Harvard played a safe game against Dartmouth and saved her talent from wear. The battering of the big Green team from Hanover was not so destructive as Dartmouth men expected. The Crimson has weeks of development to its advantage compared with Yale.

Again Pennsylvania jumped into the limelight on Saturday and caused almost a greater sensation than when the team defeated Michigan. The Quakers have surely found themselves, and in defeating the speedy and clever Carlisle Indians accomplished something which would be no mean feat for any of the tiptop elevens of the East. Pennsylvania deserves much credit for thwarting the fastest attack that has been seen on the gridiron this season. The interference which Coach Warner has taught the Indian team is little less than marvelous, and yet the Pennsylvania defense, which early in the season looked hopelessly weak, rose to the occasion and stopped it.

The weakest point of all of Carlisle's great teams has been their defense. This has never been brought to as high a form of perfection as their spectacular running game.

The Army found little encouragement in its showing against Tufts, for the soldiers failed to show the form expected of them so close to the Navy game. The Army consumed two whole periods before the team got together. The Navy ran up 30 points against the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, and in the showing of the midshipmen the coaches saw much improvement. There are still two weeks ahead to improve their game before the two service teams meet on Nov. 30.

The disastrous Cornell team failed to get out of the rut of defeat, and after putting up a fine exhibition against Michigan for three periods were swept off their feet in the last part of the game. Coach Al Sharpe is having a huge task to instill football into his team, and the outlook for the Cornellians in their Thanksgiving Day game with Pennsylvania looks anything but encouraging.

A new Harvard football star was uncovered at New Haven on Saturday in the game between the Harvard and Yale freshmen. He is Mahan, the Harvard left half back. Mainly through his efforts the Crimson's youngsters won by an 18 to 17 score. Mahan is said to be another Brickley. Capt. Bacon of Wesleyan, whose work has been attracting much attention this season, starred in his final game against Trinity on Saturday and made a spectacular run of 75 yards for a touchdown.

No Hope for Ithacans.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Sore in spirit but physically not much the worse for wear the Cornell football team got back from Ann Harbor early this morning and took a day's rest before commencing the final lap of the season's training for the game with Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day. Had the Ithacans won from Michigan or had they even held the Westerners to a tie there would be more heart in the undergraduate body as it faced the game with the Quakers, but Cornell's defeat and the great work of Pennsylvania in beating the Indians has dissipated the hopes of even the most stout-hearted partisans, and coaches, players, and team have settled down to a stoical realization that as usual Cornell will get home on Franklin Field.

TIGERS DISAPPOINTED.

Princeton Hoped for a Three-Cornered Tie for Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Princeton is plunged into considerable gloom to-day as the result of the tie game with Yale yesterday and the blasting of Princeton's slightest claim to championship honors. The Tigers had held a glimmer of hope for a three-cornered tie with Yale and Harvard. The most superstitious of the undergraduates point to the fact that Princeton has yet to win a game from Yale on Osborne Field. The Tigers have many times faced the Elis on this gridiron with the odds in their favor, and often with what was conceded to be a better machine, but the nearest approaches to victory have been the 1906 game and yesterday's battle, both of which resulted in ties.

Criticism of the Tigers individually is not in evidence, but there are many sons of Old Nassau who believe that the waiting game of the second half, when Princeton was leading by the same score that won the game against Yale last year, was mistaken policy. These tactics were disastrous in the second half of the Harvard game when Princeton had a three-point lead, and many believe that Pumpelly's goal would have had no effect on the final result if the Tigers had opened their attack with a view to a decisive lead. This "waiting" game has been played before by Princeton teams, and this is not the first time that the lead gained in the first half was not enough to pull the Tigers through.

The Princeton football players who participated in the game with Yale yesterday objected to-day to the disqualification of Earle Waller, the Tiger halfback, for rough playing in the second period of the game. It is the consensus of opinion among the Tigers that Waller was innocent of any wrong intention in either the Yale or Dartmouth game.

YALE TEAM AT GREENWICH.

No Change Likely In Line-Up in Game with Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—The Yale football team and substitutes spent the day quietly at the Greenwich (Conn.) Country Club, and will return here tomorrow for light practice for the Harvard game next Saturday. The men emerged from the Princeton game in good physical condition. "Lefty" Flynn was considerably bruised, but he will be able to be in the line-up against the Crimson.

The same team that faced Princeton will probably start the Harvard game with the exception of Wheeler at quarter back. Loftus, who played the last part of the Princeton game, did well, and there is a possibility that he may be first choice against Harvard.

BIG DEMAND FOR SEATS.

Yale Unable to Fill Requests for Tickets for Harvard Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—Owing to the unprecedented demand for seats at the Yale-Harvard football game here Saturday, many Yale alumni will be unable to witness the game. Everard Thompson, manager of the Yale ticket department, to-night returned, in the mails, 1,000 applications from Yale alumni.

Harvard applied for practically half the 33,000 seats, leaving Yale's allotment 16,542. Mr. Thompson says fully 30,000 applications have been received for the Yale seats.

CRIMSON IN GOOD SHAPE.

Harvard Players Show No Ill Effects from Dartmouth Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 17.—Harvard's Varsity football team rested to-day. The players came through the game with Dartmouth yesterday without injury and are in good condition to start the week of hard practice which they will be given prior to the annual game with Yale Saturday. Practice to-morrow will be light, but in the two succeeding days the coaches plan to put the men through a rigorous training, finishing off with lighter work immediately preceding the game.

"The squad will go to Farmington, Conn., late Thursday or Friday. Harvard's line-up against Yale is expected to be the same as that which started against Dartmouth yesterday.

Light Practice for Fordham.

Light practice has been ordered by the Fordham coaches for the football squad this afternoon. But the daily drill for the remainder of the week will be of the hardest kind, as Fordham faces a stiff proposition in the game with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy Saturday. The up-Staters played a no-score tie game with Norwich University, which early in the season defeated the Maroons, 31 to 0. Fordham has garnered three victories to its credit since that defeat. Every man on the squad is in good condition except Capt. Hinchliffe, who has just recovered from an attack of pneumonia, and will not take part in the scrimmages this week.

GOLF COURSE FOR N. Y. A. C.

Purchase of Fox Hills Property Meets with Favor.

A new phase of the question that has been uppermost in the minds of the 500 or more golfing members of the New York Athletic Club, that of providing a course for their especial use, was developed within the last few days. Some time ago there was a report to the effect that the New York Athletic Club and the Siwanoy Country Club would join forces, and that the effect of this would be the enlargement of the Siwanoy facilities both as to headquarters and links. The course is only nine holes. As the result of the recent New York Athletic Club championship at Fox Hills, there is now serious talk of these two organizations combining.

While a majority of the Mercury Foot wearers have affiliations with some private golf or country club, there are about forty who are in the Fox Hills club, and the recent championship over the Staten Island links revealed many conditions of interest to both organizations. The lease of the Fox Hills Golf Club on the Vanderbilt property at Clifton will expire in seven years, and the expenses of running the organization have reached a point where it would be dangerous to go further, in the opinion of some. This property was not for sale until recently, and is now understood to be purchasable for about $200,000.

Celtics Down Camerons at Soccer.

Superior combination and defensive work enabled the New York Celtics to defeat the Camerons at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, yesterday by 4 goals to 0. The winners were considerably strengthened by the addition of Daly in goal, and Dahill at left back. The latter player recently played with a league team in England, and his worth to the Celtics was shown yesterday.

Replaying their Amateur League Cup tie contest, which was protested by the McKenzies a few weeks ago, the St. Georges again came out with flying colors, and gained admission to the second round of the cup yesterday by defeating the same team by 1 goal to 0 at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn.

At Montgomery Park, Jersey City, yesterday the Albions won their third straight game in the Metropolitan League series, when they defeated the Washingtons by 2 goals to 0.

Columbia Oval, by defeating the Clan McDuffs yesterday at Jasper Oval by 3 goals to 1, now enjoy the distinction of holding the lead in the second division of the New York State League contest.

At Edison Field, Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Celtics yesterday lowered the colors of the Yonkers eleven by 2 goals to 1. O'Halleran for the winner secured all the points, while Brown found the Celtics's net for a goal, thereby saving Yonkers from being whitewashed.

The St. Georges United will protest the 2-2 tie game with Washington yesterday at Macombs Dam Park, on the ground that the latter team did not arrive on the field in time, which necessitated the game being finished fifteen minutes before the time set forth by the league.

Playing good soccer the Hungaria F. C. had no difficulty in winning the scheduled contest with the Spanish-Americans at New Maroon Field yesterday by 4 goals to 0.

At Dunning's Oval, Yonkers, the Clan McDonald eleven defeated the Hollywood Inn soccer squad yesterday by the close score of 1 to 0.

Two games of soccer football were decided yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park between teams of the New York and District League. In the first game the Hungarian Football Club was victorious over the Anglo-Saxon team, 5 goals to 5.

In the second game between Third Division teams the Corinthians beat the Hibernians of New Jersey, 3 goals to 1. At half time the New Jerseyites were leading when the score was 1 goal to 0. The Corinthians braced after the short rest, and with continued aggressiveness managed to run up 3 goals, while their opponents failed to score in the period.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY. Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

RACING BIG YACHTS IS A COSTLY SPORT

How the Expense Has Increased in the Last Thirty Years.

Since his arrival in New York several weeks ago Sir Thomas Lipton has traveled quite extensively through the country, and in every large city some one has asked him if he intended to race again for the America's Cup. His answer has been that he will be glad to enter another race, and that he will build two boats provided the New York Yacht Club will allow him to build on this side of the ocean, and will allow the building under the "universal rule"—a rule that is not universal, by the way, but is simply European. THE TIMES has already made clear to the general public, what is known by every yachtsman, that Sir Thomas may have a race whenever he pleases by complying with a very few simple conditions: that is, give ten months' notice, build his boat wherever he pleases outside of the United States, bring her on her own bottom to New York, and either give or take time allowance according to the New York Yacht Club rule of measurement, or race against the defender, boat for boat, without any time allowance.

But this condition of affairs suggests another question that is frequently raised by people who are more or less familiar with yacht racing, as well as by those whose interest in the sport is more general than specific, and that is, Why is it that there is no such racing for large yachts to-day as there was twenty-five or thirty years ago? Such people recall the splendid fleet of large sloops and schooners that always appeared in the races of the New York Yacht Club and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club when they were held in the lower bay in the "80s," and ask if interest in yacht racing is dying out.

The answer to the last question is that there are more men actively interested in yacht racing to-day than ever before, and there are many times more owners of racing craft of one size or another than there were in the years from 1880 to 1890, when the large boats were in the limelight. But the interest has been transferred in a large measure from the racing of large boats to that of boats of medium or small size.

The expense of racing in the larger classes to-day is prohibitive, excepting to a very wealthy man. In the first place, the cost of building a large sloop or schooner is several times as much as it was twenty-five or thirty years ago. This is due in part to the higher cost of materials and the increase in wages, but in a larger part to the greater refinement and elaboration of construction and fitting. One can go to-day to some one of the shipyards in Maine, get plans and specifications from a builder, use the same sort of timber in construction as was used thirty years ago and finished in the same style, and the cost of a boat would not be very greatly in excess of the earlier cost. But no one to-day would be satisfied with such a craft. By the same token it will cost more to furnish a home to-day than it did thirty years ago, with probably only the same number of pieces to serve the same purposes, but the same satisfaction would not be produced with the furniture of 1880.

Besides the first cost, the expense of running a larger yacht has increased enormously. Thirty years ago the regular crew of a large sloop or schooner yacht was the smallest number of men that could get the boat under way and handle her under ordinary conditions. Even in pleasure cruising the male guests of the owner were expected to tail on to the main sheet or lend a hand in any emergency, while in racing from half to three-quarters of the crew were amateurs and friends of the owner. To-day a large yacht in racing carries a full crew of paid hands, excepting for the "afterguard" of two or three especially clever amateurs, and these do no work, excepting possibly to "spell" the owner if he be the helmsman. And every man of the paid crew expects to receive, and does receive, race money, from $3 to $5 a day in addition to his regular wages, his board, or his "grub money," and his uniforms. Then the old boats raced with their ordinary canvas, but the boats of to-day must have special racing sails, and duplicate outfits at that, expensively made.

Thirty years ago the owner of a large boat could enter a race at an expense of $50 to $75 more than it would cost to go out for a day's sail, and that sum would go, mainly, for entertaining the amateur crew and taking care of them away from home, while to-day the expense of a day's racing for the owner of a schooner like Irolita or Elena, taking into consideration the crew's race money, the proportion of cost of racing sails, an allowance for damage, hauling out, &c., is anywhere from $500 to $1,000. That makes a sport for millionaires only. Take an ordinary boat of twenty years ago; say one of only forty-odd feet water line. Her regular crew under ordinary conditions would have been two men, just enough to raise the mainsail. She may have carried three, one a qualified skipper, in order that the owner's family could have the use of the boat in the middle of the week when father was busy downtown; one of the three regulars was half sailor and half cook and steward. But this yacht never went cruising any distance from home without having on board at least two friends of the owner who were able and very willing, to bear a hand in working the ship, and her racing allowance of crew was nine men, five of whom, besides the skipper, were amateurs.

But the disappearance of the amateurs from the decks of the large racing yachts is no evidence of waning interest in the sport. On the contrary, it is indirect evidence of an increase of interest, for the young men of to-day of the class that supplied the amateur crews of old are the owners and skippers of smaller racing boats, or go as crew in smaller craft belonging to their chums in their own station in life. And of the building of small yachts, and especially in the restricted and one-design classes, there is no end; and, moreover, it is in the small boats that our boys and young men learn to be real sailors, learn to take chances and to judge of risks, and learn to take the measure of the force of wind and sea. It is easily demonstrated that interest in yacht racing is not declining. Just compare the racing records of last season with those of even ten years ago. Where fifty starters then was a very big and almost unheard-of fleet, seventy-five is an ordinary one to-day, 100 is not very big, and there were as many as 180 starters in one day's racing during the past Summer.

National Motor Boat Show.

The Exhibition Committee of the National Association of Engines and Boat Manufacturers met last Friday for the purpose of allotting space to the various manufacturers who had applied to date. When they had finished their task, it was found that over 97 per cent. of the total available space had been asked for. Exhibitions of boats will predominate, the committee having received assurance that over sixty speed boats, runabouts, and cruisers would be sent on for the exhibition. The space that was allotted on Friday represented the applications of members of the association only, and in a majority of these cases it was found necessary to reduce the amount applied for.

MIXED RACING ON SPEEDWAY.

Pacers Meet Trotters in Spirited Brushes on Harlem Drive.

A varied card of competition was enjoyed by a fair-sized crowd of spectators yesterday on the Harlem Speedway. Pacers went against trotters, the fastest of both the pacing and trotting divisions measured strides, and a pole team race served to round out one of the best day's competition on the drive this Fall.

Nine events were arranged for competition by the Brush Committee, and the pole race was added at the eleventh hour. In the latter event Luke Burke was out behind his black mares, West Wilkes and Elmoro, and went a brace of heats against Eugene Carpenter, a Brooklyn driver, who drove Easter Baron and Tommy Baron. The Burke pair won in straight heats, the time being 1:17 and 1:19.

In the fast pacing event, Hertha, a bay mare recently brought from Philadelphia, now the property of James F. Murphy, was forced to defeat in a four-heat race with I. V. Hunt's brown mare, Clover Patch. The race between the pair was a spirited one in all four meetings, the second heat resulting in a dead heat, while, after losing the opener, Hunt came from behind and piloted the big mare home in front in the two closing heats. The first three heats were remarkably fast, being clocked in 1:02, 1:03½, and 1:04, while the final, in which Clover Patch easily won, was covered in 1:08.

Next in importance was the fast trot between Nathan Straus's gray gelding Denver, driven by Trainer Tim Sullivan, and another new addition to the Murphy stable, Oakland Boy. Oakland Boy was driven by its former owner, G. B. Conklin, but was defeated in straight heats. The other races were all productive of close finishes. The summaries:

Brush 1.

Grace B., b. m., (I. V. Hunt)	1	1	
Hayworth blk. m., (W. O'Neil)	2	3	
Lady Loree, b. m., (W. Donnelly)	3	2	
The Rube, br. g., (J. Shannon)	4	4	

Time—1:12; 1:14.

Brush 2.

Louise E., b. m., (W. Scott)	1	1	1
B. Ontime, b. g., (S. Goldsmith)	1	2	2

Time—1:05; 1:07½; 1:08.

Brush 3.

George Patchen, ch. g., (T. Harper)	1	1	
Startle, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)	2	2	
Who Knows, blk. g., (C. Hackett)	3	dr	

Time—1:06; 1:06¾.

Brush 4.

Bright Direct, br. g., (C. Hlawatsch)	1	4	1	
Lady Hughes, br. m., (J. J. Hughes)	3	1	5	
Conniston, gr. g., (G. Stamberger)	5	3	2	
Midnight Direct, br. m., (W. O'Neil)	2	5	3	
Barbara Witherspoon, b. m., (M. Aronson)	4	2	4	

Time—1:09; 1:06½; 1:09.

Brush 5.

Clover Patch, br. m., (I. V. Hunt)	2	0	1	1
Hertha, b. m., (J. Rank)	1	0	2	2

Time—1:02; 1:03½; 1:04; 1:08.

Brush 6.

The Trip, b. s., (L. Smith)	2	1	1
Kippewa, br. g., (C. J. Fenton)	1	2	2
Hendell, b. g., (C. Webber)	3	3	3

Time—1:10; 1:08; 1:06¾.

Brush 7.

Excelsior, b. g., (S. Goldsmith)	1	1	
C. C., br. g., (A. Young)	2	2	
Billy Barlow, ch. g., (J. Gilmore)	3	3	

Time—1:09; 1:11.

Brush 8.

Tommy Atkins, b. g., (I. Blanck)	1	1	
Boquitta McKinney, b. m., (W. Scott)	3	2	
Dr. Eddy, b. g., (W. Horn)	2	3	

Time—1:13¾; 1:11.

Brush 9.

Denver, gr. g., (T. Sullivan)	1	1	
Oakland Boy, b. g., (G. B. Conklin)	2	2	

Time—1:04; 1:06.

Special Class.—Pole teams.

West Wilkes, blk. m., and Elmoro, blk. m., (T. Burke) 1 1

Easter Baron, rn. m., and Tommy Baron, b. g., (C. Carpenter) 2 2

Time—1:17; 1:19.

Machintla Wins Mexico Derby.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—President Madero and the members of his Cabinet saw the running of the Mexico Derby to-day. Joaquin Amor's Machintla, with Roberts up, won the event, which was at a mile and a half. Extra Dry finished second, and Madre Perla third. La Luz also ran. The money added by the Government—about $15,000—makes the stake one of the most valuable on the continent.

HOPPE IN THE LEAD.

Second Week of Billiard Tournament Begins To-day.

Entering upon the second week of the world's championship 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Hotel Astor the pairings are: Demarest vs. Cline and Morningstar vs. Taylor for the matinee session and Hoppe and Sutton and Yamada and Slosson in the evening matches.

Last week's contests were productive of many surprises, the chief being the victories of the young Japanese expert, Yamada, who took Hoppe and Morningstar into camp and is tied with the latter and George Slosson in second place at three wins and two defeats, while the champion, Hoppe, shows four victories and one defeat, the latter to Yamada by the narrow margin of three points when he appeared to have the game safe.

Although Morningstar has the best high run, 167, and Slosson the best individual average (26 6-19) to their credits, the result shows that to date Hoppe has the best grand average, with 15 92-147, while Slosson stands second with 14 80-152. The standings of the others follow: Morningstar, 14 77-161; Demarest, 13 131-144; Yamada, 13 97-153; Sutton, 12 101-152; Taylor, 12 29-166; Cline, 10 78-187.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	High Average.	High Run.
Hoppe	4	1	23 11-27	125
Morningstar	4	2	16 20-30	167
Yamada	3	2	22 16-21	188
Cline	2	3	16 20-30	85
Slosson	3	2	26 6-19	168
Sutton	2	3	20	140
Demarest	2	3	16 20-30	182
Taylor	1	4	16 1-31	117

SEVEN EVENTS FOR SPOTTS.

Larchmont Gunner Makes Record In Opening Shoot.

Under ideal weather conditions for the sport the Larchmont Yacht Club opened its trapshooting season yesterday with a field of ten men facing the one set of traps used, the clay birds, as usual, flying over the waters of the harbor.

Ralph L. Spotts carried off the honors of the day, capturing seven out of the ten contests. In the shoot for the Monthly Cup, the Take Home Trophy, the Visitors' Cup, the Accumulation Cup, with a handicap of 1, he shot a full score in every case, as well as in the shoot for a special cup. He also won the match for the opening cup at 100 targets and the 125 target scratch contests.

Basket Ball by Y. M. H. A. Teams.

The Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. team took into camp the five representing Brownsville in an exciting contest held in the former's gymnasium by the score of 35-28. At the end of the first half, Brownsville was in the rear, 8-20, but by a brilliant spurt in the second half managed to make a very close finish. In the preliminary game, Unity defeated Brownsville, 26 to 19. The line-up and summary:

92d Street.	Position.	Brownsville.
Rubin	Left forward	Dick, Miller
Glasel, Brissel	Right forward	Holber
Joseph, Glasel	Centre	Schulman
Taub	Left guard	Almosa
Keller	Right guard	Miller, Dick

Goals from field—Ninety-second Street, Rubin, 5; Glasel, 3; Taub, 3; Keller, 1. Brownsville, Dick, 1; Miller, 5; Holber, 2; Schulman, 1; Almosa, 3. Goals from fouls—Rubin, 10; Glasel, 2; Joseph, 1; Dick, 4; Holber, 4. Referee—Mr. Stresand.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
92d Street	3	0	1.000	Mt. Vernon	1	2	.333
Rockaway B.	1	0	1.000	Yonkers	1	2	.333
Bayonne	1	0	1.000	S. Brooklyn	0	2	.000
Perth Amboy	2	1	.667	Bronx	0	2	.000
Brownsville	1	1	.500				

Protecting the Pecans

One of the strangest sales of PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS was the purchase of four by Mr. H. H. Coleman of St. Louis, who wanted them to protect his trees. Mr. Coleman owns a log hunting cabin in the Ozarks which is surrounded by a valuable grove of Pecan trees.

Brass and Nickel Plated Pyrene Fire Extinguishers are the only one-quart fire extinguishers included in the list of Approved Fire Appliances issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Weight 3 lbs. filled; 9 in. in diameter; 14 in. long. Always ready for use.

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HARRY SMITH LEADS LONG-DISTANCE MEN

Ten-Mile Amateur Champion Shows the Way in the Morningside Athletic Club Tryout.

Harry J. Smith, the ten-mile amateur champion runner of America, led a good field of distance men over the "fifteen-mile" course of the Morningside A. C. yesterday, the route of which was from the clubhouse in West 126th Street to Broadway, to 256th Street and return, being approximately fourteen miles, with the winner's time 1 hour, 22 minutes, 48 seconds. Tom Dwyer of the Mohawks was the only other contestant able to give Smith a semblance of a race, with the result that he finished but eleven seconds to the bad of the champion.

Fifty runners took part in the three and three-quarter-mile event, which was accounted for by W. J. Horton, the latest acquisition of the New York A. C. He had his work cut out, however, in order to get to the line five yards in front of P. Brady of the South Paterson A. C., who in turn led S. Reichard, a Columbia University runner, with J. Maier of the home club fourth. Horton's time was 19:23. The order of finish of both events follow:

Fifteen Miles—H. J. Smith, unattached; T. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C.; W. Grover, Morningside A. C.; G. Crosby, unattached; H. Honshan, N. Y. A. C.; W. Cremk, N. Y. A. C.; R. Brand, St. Anselm's A. C.; G. Kirkwood, Morningside A. C.; R. Sebring, Mott Haven A. C.; F. Vrana, Xavier A. A.; H. Newgold, unattached; W. McGuggin, Morningside A. C.

Three and Three-Quarter Miles—W. J. Horton, N. Y. A. C.; P. Brady, South Paterson A. C.; S. Reichard, unattached; J. Maier, Morningside A. C.; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.; G. Kiely, Morningside A. C.; G. Soons, Morningside A. C.; J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C.; L. Rosenbaum, unattached; W. Olin, unattached; C. Pores, Sheridan A. C.; C. Timmons, Morningside A. C.; H. Nye, Mohawk A. C.; T. O'Conner, unattached; J. Rosenbaum, unattached; E. J. Brennerton, Morningside A. C.; W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C.; F. McCullough, unattached; W. Collins, Union Settlement A. C.; T. Healy, Dominican Lyceum; P. Brennan, Melrose A. A.; E. Oltmann, unattached; E. Orsenigo, unattached; W. Frans, Mohawk A. C.; W. Robinson, unattached; T. Harris, unattached; M. Forshay, Mohawk A. C.; F. Zuna, Irish-American A. C.; G. Stein, Morningside A. C.; A. Hayden, Mercury A. C.; J. Breen, W. S. Y. M. C. A.; H. Gottberg, Union Settlement A. C.

SCRATCH MAN WINS WALK.

Ted Neundorfer, N. Y. A. C., Is First In Glencoe Invitation Event.

The Glencoe A. C. invitation three-mile walk attracted eighteen entries yesterday to Glencoe Oval with a fine contest resulting, in which one of the scratch men, Ted Neundorfer, of the New York A. C., being returned as the winner in 28:33, after a fine brush during the whole of the last lap with J. Boche of the Hoboken Turn Verein, who was in receipt of a four-minute handicap. M. Roemer, Irish-American A. C., another of the back-markers, was fourth. The finish was as follows:

T. Neundorfer, New York A. C., (scratch,) 28:52; J. Boche, Hoboken Turn Verein, (4:00,) 29:00; J. Weffer, Irish-American A. C., (3:00,) 29:40; M. Roemer, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) 30:10; V. Davis, unattached, (1:30,) 30:35; J. Cronin, Irish-American A. C., (1:00,) 30:55; J. McSorley, Glencoe A. C., (scratch,) 30:55; J. Berner, unattached, (scratch,) 30:56; J. O'Conner, unattached, (3:45,) 31:30; T. Hearns, unattached, (scratch,) 31:35; J. T. Riley, Glencoe A. C., (3:45,) 31:38; W. Loeb, Sheridan A. C., (1:30,) 31:45; S. Schwed, Kingwood A. C., (4:00,) 31:52; J. Aronson, unattached, (4:00,) 31:54; W. Thompson, Glencoe A. C., (4:00,) 32:09; R. Flackman, Glencoe A. C., (4:00,) 32:02.

Taub Lands Y. M. H. A. First Race.

M. Tuab of the Ninety-second Street Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in winning the first prize cross-country run of the association yesterday in Brooklyn established a new mark for the course, about five miles. Taub crossed the finish line in 26 minutes and 20 seconds. Taub was not forced to extend himself at any stage, and won by fully 600 yards over his nearest competitor, M. Troshansky of the Bronx Branch. S. Marburger of the Ninety-second Street Branch was third, almost the same distance behind the second man to finish. The order of finish: M. Taub, Ninety-second Street Branch; M. Troshansky, Bronx Branch; S. Marburger, Ninety-second Street Branch; J. Silverman, South Brooklyn Branch; G. Goldstein, Bronx Branch; B. Blumberg, South Brooklyn Branch; P. Locke, South Brooklyn Branch, and S. Cooper, Bronx Branch.

Aviator Jannus In Long Flight.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Tony Jannus in his hydro-aeroplane made the 36 miles from St. Charles to St. Louis to-day in two easy jumps. He now has covered 771 miles of the distance from Omaha to New Orleans, and his actual flying time has been an even 14 hours. The aviator left St. Charles at 9 o'clock this morning, and flew the 14 miles to Alton, Ill., in 15 minutes. At 5:40 o'clock this afternoon he departed from Alton, and in 20 minutes had made the 22 miles to St. Louis.

Two Roller Skating Races.

The skating events scheduled for this week at the Metropolitan Roller Rink will be a one-mile handicap race for amateurs to-morrow evening and a two-mile professional race on Thursday evening. The latter race promises to be the most exciting and interesting that has been held at the local ring for some time. In this event Harry Burke and William Yale of Bridgeport and C. J. Launey of Newark will start from the scratch mark.

JORDAN WINS GOOD RACE.

Xavier Athlete Captures Weekly Run of St. Anselm's Athletic Club.

Eddie Jordan of the Xavier A. C. showed the way home to a good-sized pack of hill and dale runners yesterday in the three-and-one-quarter-mile cross-country run of St. Anslem's A. C. Close to fifty runners lined up at the start, and the majority finished the course. The runner wearing the "Cherry X" covered the distance in the good time of 16:29, leading his nearest opponent, O. S. Gibbons of the New York A. C., by thirty-one seconds. F. Rodd of the Mott Havens accounted for third place, a like distance behind the second man.

Jordan ran a pretty race, but in the last mile received little or no competition, finishing up with an easy stride. He did not take the lead until more than two miles of the journey had been covered, but at this stage he went out for the lead, and after making his point was never headed. The order of finish follows:

E. Jordan, Xavier A. C.; O. S. Gibbons, New York A. C.; F. Rodd, Mott Haven A. C.; E. Kiernan, St. Anslem's A. C.; H. Hosse, St. Bartholomew's Club; J. Boechi, Xavier A. C.; D. Goldie, unattached; F. O'Mara, unattached; M. F. O'Connell, St. Malachy A. C.; J. Bova, St. Bartholomew's Club; G. Whitney, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.; D. Carnegie, Xavier A. C.; A. Aokerman, unattached; J. McCarthy, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.; M. Feldman, St. Bartholomew's Club; J. McKiever, St. Anselm's A. C.; E. Tivott, St. Bartholomew's Club; J. Munday, St. Anselm's A. C.; W. Stevens, St. Bartholomew's Club; W. Moselak, Morris A. A.; W. Monahan, St. Anselm's A. C.; H. Kunze, St. Anselm's A. C.; D. Monaco and A. C. Jones, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., and K. Newport, St. Anselm's A. C.

Fast Time by J. Costello.

J. Costello, an unattached athlete, broke the former record of 17:37, held by Harry Parkinson, the Bradhurst crack, by 22 seconds, in the College Point Y. M. C. L. run. Soukup of the home club was the first to show in the front, closely followed by Wonfor. At the half-mile post Costello went to the front, never to be headed. Soukup finished second, followed by Wonfor, the Y. M. C. L. Track Captain. Owing to the bad weather only fifteen faced the starter. The summary: J. Costello, unattached, 17:15; J. Soukup, College Point Y. M. C. L., 18:24; Jimmy Wonfor, College Point Y. M. C. L., 18:30; Joe Losgar, College Point Y. M. C. L., 19:07; F. Guido, College Point Y. M. C. L., 19:08; J. Schneider, unattached, 20:19; W. Jockers, unattached, 20:23; J. Doran, College Point Y. M. C. L., 20:24; W. Wilso, Hudson Guild, 20:40; J. Sultzbach, College Point Y. M. C. L., 20:48; J. Maher, College Point Y. M. C. L., 20:50; J. McGiveny, College Point Y. M. C. L., 21:02; F. Sulzbach, College Point Y. M. C. L., 22:26; C. Knam, Kleinert A. C., 23:41, and J. Moor, unattached, 23:43.

Madden Wins Pennant Run.

D. Madden of the Holy Cross Lyceum won the weekly run of the Pennant A. C. yesterday after a hard race with H. Rust of the Mott Haven A. C. H. Frick of the Bronx Church House finished third, forty yards behind Rust. H. Lichtman and F. Griswold ran a dead heat for sixth place. The order of finish:

D. Madden, Holy Cross Lyceum; H. Rust, Mott Haven A. C.; H.

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THE UNCONQUERABLE TAFT.

Mr. TAFT is unconquerable in his philosophy and his good humor. Victory and defeat alike are great tests of a man, but possibly defeat is the greater. He who triumphs and comes into power must rule his own spirit, but to the loser falls the heavier lot of having to bear disappointment and give no sign. In his Lotos Club talk Saturday night Mr. TAFT spoke with no trace of resentment, least of all with any bitterness, but with a serene mind and with his accustomed pleasantries, of the disastrous ending of his candidacy. It was, as he said, "a very emphatic verdict." Doubtless the very emphasis of it made some appeal to his sense of humor. Who could be vexed with forty-six sovereign States, or rage against 12,000,000 voters? Far from showing that futile temper, the President said that he "cherished only the "deepest gratitude to the American "people for having given me the "honor of holding this office." That is the spirit that robs defeat of its sting, that is the nobility of soul that lifts and sustains and deprives this emphatic verdict of all power to embitter or humiliate.

It was with sober dignity, in few words but unmistakably, that Mr. TAFT alluded to the harsh injustice with which he has been treated by too many of his own party, by too many of the people. He is too well aware of his own desert, of the worth of his service, and of the place he holds in the esteem of this community to make such a reference at all out of place. He knows, all candid men know, that time will right this wrong, as it did in the ultimate tribute of respect and affection paid to GROVER CLEVELAND, who in his second term was much railed at by the groundlings and by factious foes. There is good ground for the President's belief that the period of muckraking is drawing to a close. Of that conscienceless, slandering breed many have sunk out of sight and hearing, some of their publications have gone with them, and public disgust has warned the rest to mend their ways.

There is soundness and wisdom in Mr. TAFT'S suggestion of a single term of six years for our Presidents. The gain to the people would be obvious and very great. In many ways a Presidential campaign is a public nuisance. The minds of the people are distracted, business, whether foolishly or not, has acquired the habit of coming to a halt, as though some great calamity impended—probably Mr. TAFT will recall, not without a reminiscent smile, that during the late campaign something was said about the closing of factory doors in case the voting went wrong—and men, and women too, are drenched with a flood of utterance and wearied with passionate mouthings. It is unnecessary, it is stupid. If we should reduce the frequency of the National upheaval from three times in twelve years to twice in twelve years the gain would be immense. There would be the added and important advantage of shielding the incumbent of the office from the temptation to use power and patronage in the effort to secure a second term.

To the President's other suggestion, which has been often discussed, that Cabinet officers have seats in the Senate and House, assent has been less general. It is true that they would thus become intimately familiar with the course of legislation, that the legislators would have prompt, first-hand information of departmental affairs, and that the executive and legislative branches would be brought into closer touch. But information about the work of the departments is now readily accessible, and the Congressional Record is a pretty full revelation of what is in the minds of the lawmakers. Besides, Cabinet officers who attended all of the sessions at the Capitol would have very little time for their own arduous and responsible labors. Inasmuch as we cannot very well adopt the system of Ministerial responsibility as it exists in England or France, the need of Cabinet attendance upon Congress does not very clearly appear.

It is fortunate that Mr. TAFT so soon after the election has given public expression to the thoughts that are in his mind, the feelings that are in his heart. The fine tone of his address, the noble spirit that makes it one of the most memorable of all his utterances, and the philosophical calm with which he reviews the past and gives counsel for the future will win general commendation and enhance the regard of the American people for the President to whom they have denied the full recognition which his qualities and his service have merited. Mr. ROOT well said, "With him when he goes "back to private life will go the honor "and the esteem of the American peo"ple whom he has served so well."

THE HORSE SHOW.

We used to be told yearly that the Horse Show was losing its importance as a social function, but it holds its own remarkably well, considering the inevitable decline of commercial interest in the horse and the persistence of persons of means who are obviously not in society, and never can hope reasonably to get in, to make the show the beginning of their "gay season," some of their seasons being avowedly less gay than others. This year's show began very well Saturday night in spite of the comparative scarcity of persons of social distinction in the boxes, which the most pessimistic observer did not attribute to any cause likely to affect either its social or its pecuniary success. Society is expected to bestow its patronage amply on the Horse Show this week, and if neither this function nor the opening of the opera seems quite as important, relatively speaking, to the social life of this vast metropolis as it seemed to be in the smaller, quieter New York of the eighties, we must bear in mind the larger complexity of that life now; there is more society and it has many more diversions and activities.

The horse is still a noble animal. We have no doubt that the sophisticated and highly trained horse of the twentieth century is a nobler and more admirable creature than the horse of the eighties. Time has wrought great changes, too, in the relation of horse to man. As a beast of burden, as an instrument of commerce, it has lost value, and before long will have none at all. But as a proud servitor of the rich and leisurely, as a participant in their pastimes, it has gained greatly, as the numbers of rich and leisurely have increased. The horse of the Horse Show has lost something, of course, through the rivalry of the horseless vehicles, but probably it has gained something, too, and assuredly the Show has for many years stimulated improvement in the breeding and training of horses and helped to develop them as aristocratic beasts for whom, as the humbler fields of labor have been gradually closing to them, the more attractive avenues of sport and pastime have opened and broadened.

LABOR'S PREACHING AND PRACTICE

The astonishing testimony in the dynamite trial at Indianapolis and the proceedings at the Federation of Labor Convention at Rochester must be read together to get the complete picture. No words could heighten the impression of the confession of MCMANIGAL. There is nothing like it either in fiction or in the annals of labor outrages. Explosives such as soldiers use against their enemies were laid by the hundredweight beneath peaceful workmen and under sleeping non-combatants. Why? Only partly for hire. Chiefly to stop the employment of non-union labor. It was done in a sort of degeneracy of patriotism of class, of such extravagant loyalty to trades unionism that those who practiced it could not imagine that there should be any limits to their murderous policy. Such considerations as law, morals, humanity had no more restraining effect than on so many tigers mad with blood lust, and knowing no restraints of either GOD or man. No one who doubts this can have read the testimony.

Compare now the proceedings of the chief organization of labor in this country. In form the federation's denunciation of the McManigal outrages is all that could be desired. It repudiates the acts of "the derelicts of unionism" as something with which the federation has no part nor lot. The federation itself is a mighty power for human progress. "For high mo"tives, for altruism, for the righting of "wrongs, for the winning of rights, for "human progress, there is no other body "in the world, man for man, that will "compare with the American Federa"tion of Labor. We propose to continue "in the struggle to bring every man and "woman who toils into the ranks of "organized labor." But that was just what MCMANIGAL was trying to do, in a manner which was so emphatic that the federation is compelled to disavow it, after spending $1,000,000 in futile defense. Even yet the federation does not appreciate that its methods are as cold-blooded as the dynamiters', and as abhorrent to good citizenship, although not as shocking in details. The dynamiters' trail is marked with blood, but the acts of the federation have brought hunger and cold to larger numbers.

Yet the federation which casts out the dynamiters cannot appreciate the quality of its own acts. The condemnation of them does not rest with capitalists, or with defenders of malefactors, but has been registered by more than one jury. When one of Mr. GOMPERS'S unions was brought into court on complaint of harassing those with whom the strikers had no rightful quarrel Mr. GOMPERS rallied to the defense, just as he did at first to the defense of the dynamiters. The allegation of cruel wrong and damage appealed so little to Mr. GOMPERS that he admitted all that was pleaded and justified it. It is part of the constitution of more than one union that the boycott is a lawful weapon of labor against labor and capital alike. This doctrine has been condemned by Judges and juries, but the head of the federation is even yet so little impressed that he is now seeking to have these unlawful acts made lawful by statute. The one-tenth of organized labor is seeking special privilege by law to put the boycott on the unorganized nine-tenths of wage earners, and paints beautiful pictures of the happiness of all when the common law is displaced by the edicts of trades unions, their activities then unrestrained by anything except the self-denying ordinances of themselves. In the words of Mr. GOMPERS: "The forms of labor war have been "constantly refined. Free workmen do "not employ the methods of slaves." Those deceived by such phrases need to appreciate that there is no honest laborer whose job is safe from attack by the master of a million minds unless he will submit to commands denounced by the verdicts of juries and by the law of the land. There is no injustice in saying that the methods of GOMPERS are as dangerous to the State as the methods of MCMANIGAL are fatal to individuals. Both should be checked in the interest of organized and unorganized labor alike, and in the interest of every class of citizens living under the law.

TAKING COUNSEL.

Our friends of the Opposition who are contentedly looking forward to quarrels in the party that takes hold in March are, we think, reckoning without their host, and in this case, as the host is Mr. WILSON, the reckoning is unusually risky.

Of course there is a-plenty of cause for discord among Democrats, as there is in any great party newly come to power. Apart from the usual strife for patronage, there is much difference of opinion in regard to specific aspects of tariff reduction. There are protectionists, some sincere, some simply selfish, among the Democrats. There are differences of opinion in regard to the treatment of the trusts. There are many and conflicting views as to finance. And especially there are among the leaders some inspired by personal ambition, who could agree perfectly in electing the party candidate, but will not so easily agree as to what he ought to do. But against the friction and contention that may arise from these sources there is the safeguard of Mr. WILSON'S leadership and the principle on which he has exercised it in the past and will apply, so far as practicable, in the future. That is the principle, briefly stated, of consultation, co-operation, guidance. We do not think that much will be heard during Mr. WILSON'S Administration of "my policies." Such as he may decide upon from time to time are likely to be the policies of the party as developed by its responsible representatives, working together under the general lead of the official and actual leader, the President, whose share in the task will be proportioned to the authority conferred by his election to the chief post in the Government. In this process, if we are not mistaken, there will be a prevailing spirit of candor and mutual respect and consideration, but there will also be a pretty well-defined enforcement of responsibility, with open and constant regard to a fairly high standard of party and personal conduct in public affairs. This has been the case in the State of which Mr. WILSON has been the very successful Executive. It will be intensely interesting to watch its application to the National Government.

FIGHTING FOR TERMS.

Active operations have been resumed along the lines of the Tchatalja forts, and the Roumanian Army is being mobilized on the frontier of Bulgaria. The apparently beaten Government of Turkey has taken fresh heart and is making a desperate resistance in order to reduce the demands of the allies. The intervention, however indirect, of Roumania may be assumed to have the support of Russia, and the policy of the latter is not likely at present to be without the approval of the European Powers. With the possible assurance of such backing, the Turks are doing their best to hold the Bulgarians at bay. A great battle has been in progress for some days, and Turkish victories are reported.

Meanwhile it is to be noted that the terms of the allies, as reported from Sofia, include three points of relative moderation. Albanian autonomy is accompanied by the concession of Turkish suzerainty; no mention is made of the Servian claims to Adriatic ports; and the disposition of Constantinople is left to the Powers. On such a basis the prospect of a general adjustment is fairly encouraging unless the victories of the Turks exceed all present expectation.

THE GREENS FARMS DISASTER.

The indications are that the railway disaster at Greens Farms Saturday evening was caused, like the fatal wreck on the same road near Westport recently, by taking a cross-over switch too rapidly. The fast Boston express, four cars of which were thrown from the rails Saturday, was composed of all-steel cars. Consequently the lives of the passengers were not endangered by fire after the derailment, and it seems that only one of the passengers was badly hurt. Early investigation at the scene of the wreck indicated that the cars had remained on the track while crossing on the switch, and that the cause of the derailment was either a broken rail or, as one of the passengers declared, the rottenness of the ties and the insecure fastening of the rails. Further investigation yesterday, however, indicated that the crossing of the switch caused the derailment. Official investigation will be required to settle the question, of course, but the gravity of the matter is not to be questioned.

These five-hour trains between New York and Boston on the New Haven Railroad have been highly valued by people who have to travel between the two cities frequently, and a serious mishap to one of them, following so closely the disaster at Westport, which it seems should have impressed the officers of the road with the urgent need of the exercise of greater care at dangerous points, will inevitably cause much alarm. Rotten ties and loose rails on such a railroad are not to be excused, and if, as it now seems, the engineer of the Merchants' Limited took the cross-over without slackening speed it will be clear that the lesson of the Westport disaster, and the similar one preceding it, has not been heeded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Magnificent Success Achieved.

Last week's Congress of Surgeons was the third gathering of the kind that has been held, but the number attending it was so much larger than at either of the others, and it attracted so much more of general attention, that it will probably take its place in the history of American medicine as the real beginning of an educational movement of the very highest importance, both to the surgeons and to the public.

That the congress was a brilliant success, most admirably managed and with the notable novelty of cordial recognition of the legitimacy of lay interest in the proceedings, is enthusiastically proclaimed by those of best qualified judgment, and professional opinion is unanimous that the excellent results achieved will be felt all over the country. The benefits seen by The New York Medical Journal it divides into three kinds.

The visiting surgeons from the smaller centres have been refreshed and stimulated by contact with the leaders, and by observation of what they do and how they do it. The younger men in the New York clinics have profited by the opportunity to demonstrate their skill and facility before these critical and competent observers. The leaders have been able to lay before the most alert men in the profession the results of their studies and experiments, and will find themselves urged to increased effort to perfect their technique and to comprehend pathological and physiological processes.

There has been no failure on the part of the press to appreciate the importance of the congress, and in but few instances have the reports of the various clinics been either ignorant or sensational. For once, at least, there is no excuse for repeating the stupid charge that the papers care for nothing except crimes and disasters.

Not the least achievement of these distinguished surgeons, perhaps, is their abandonment of the hierarchic and esoteric attitude—the pretension that they talk a language comprehensible only to themselves, and that the best service the papers can render them is to ignore them. No longer is all information gruffly refused; instead the aid of the press in making known the magnificent possibilities of medical science is formally invoked. Of course it has been gladly granted. Reporters and editors bear no grudges for ancient snubs and rebuffs; their only revenge will be to do all they can for the doctors, because that is one way of doing much for the public.

"Woman-like" Should be Resented.

No sooner was Kansas "carried for suffrage" than a law went into effect that qualified women for jury duty, and already an opportunity for them to prove themselves competent to bear this responsibility has been found in the hitherto—but not henceforth—unadvertised little town of Wamego.

In a neighboring village live Mrs. ANNA RAINE and Mrs. MINA JOHNSON, and both, it seems, keep white Plymouth Rocks. It also happened, sad to say, that four of Mrs. RAINE'S hens disappeared, and not only did Mrs. RAINE violently suspect Mrs. JOHNSON of stealing them, but she made formal accusation to that effect and had her arrested. To the Kansas mind the case was one that should as well as could be left to feminine decision, and it was submitted to a jury composed wholly of women.

The requisite number were easily secured from among the notables of the vicinage. They included the wives of three butchers, two dry goods merchants, one druggist, and one farmer. They undertook the task, if not exactly with alacrity, at least with as much of it as is shown by the average man. They listened to the evidence and to the impassioned pleas of the opposing counsel with all the gravity demanded by a solemn occasion. The narrative whence these details are gleaned makes the strange statement—"And, women-like, "after they had spent three or four hours "in talking it over after the evidence "was in, they returned a verdict of 'not "guilty.'"

Why either the discussion among the juresses or the verdict they reached was "woman-like" may not be a mystery to The Topeka Capital, which uses the expression in its otherwise lucid and admirably full account of the trial, but the characterisation is wholly incomprehensible at this distance from the scene. The problem which confronted the jury was a difficult one, for it turned on the question whether or not any four white Plymouth Rocks are sufficiently different from any other quartet of the same breed and variety to render their identification in a large flock possible. Certainly it would have been no less man-like than woman-like to debate that possibility at some length, and if the juresses, giving due and legal weight to the presumptive innocence of the accused, declared her not guilty, what warrant does that create for indulgence in a sniffy adjective?

"Woman-like," so used, undoubtedly is sniffy, and women in Kansas and out of it have a good right to resent the term.

Handwriting Can Be Too Good.

One of our correspondents, whose letter demonstrated the accuracy of his claim to the possession and [illegible] power to write with more [illegible] facility, declares that this peculiarity, instead of winning for him praise and more material advantages, has repeatedly provoked expressions of more than slightly contemptuous derision, and is, so far as he can see, not beneficial to him, but injurious.

People tell him, he says, that nobody who amounted to much, or who had anything to write that was really worth writing, would take such trouble as he apparently does to dot every i, cross every t, and give to those and all the other letters a form closely approximating the copybook model. This criticism our correspondent considers unjust and indicative of something degenerate in what he calls "these typewriter days."

His grievance has foundation, and those of us whose daily task it is to read manuscripts will join him heartily in denouncing the inconsiderateness for the time, the eyes, and the tempers of others which is shown by people who save themselves trouble by writing a bad hand. And yet—and yet—well, the feeling of our correspondent's critics is easily comprehensible—so easily that with the comprehension, as always, goes something of sympathy.

There is a degree and kind of legibility in handwriting that certainly does inspire suspicion that the writer has an ill-developed sense of relative values—that he is a fussy person, a mistaker of means for ends, a devotee of the unessential. It is, however, a matter of common observation in newspaper offices that "good copy" is apt to be good in both senses—easy to read and worth reading, that is. The exceptions are many, but that is the rule. But there is handwriting that is too good—that is better than good writers, properly so called, ever produced—that condemns the author in the eyes of all competent judges.

Whether our complaining correspondent's writing comes within the just scope of this condemnation or not is a matter of individual opinion. To us it doesn't seem to be disgracefully good. He is just a bit pernickety, however, and the criticism he has received should make him, like everybody else, resort to the typewriter. Since he lives in the twentieth century, why not use its tools?

A FALSE ANALOGY.

Progressives of 1912 Unlike Republicans of 1856.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quote from the late Alexander Johnston's "American Politics," for thirty years an authority on the subject, since it offers comfort to those Republicans who despair of their party. It is also reassuring to all who realize the need of an active and united opposition party:

> This question of a strict or loose construction of the Constitution has always been at the root of legitimate National party differences in the United States. All other pretended distinctions have been either local and temporary or selfish and misleading, and the general acceptance of any such party difference would mark an unfortunate decline in the political intelligence of the people.

The efforts of the Progressives to draw a parallel between their party now and the Republican Party in 1856 show a curious lack of historical knowledge. The facts are that in 1852 the Whigs had only forty-two votes in the Electoral College, and by 1856 had so nearly ceased to exist that they nominated no candidates of their own, but merely indorsed those of another party. A real parallel would exist now if the Republicans this year had indorsed the Prohibition candidates.

As for 1860, in that year the Democrats were divided and the Republicans thus won. In 1916 the Democrats will not be divided, and no divided opposition will be successful.

New York, Nov. 9, 1912. L. E. T.

TELEPHONE TOLL BILLS.

Overcharged Subscriber Suggests Using Slot Machines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot the Public Service Commission politely request the New York Telephone Company to be more accurate in its toll accounts against telephone subscribers? I live within the radius of the Flushing Exchange, and use the telephone occasionally to New York and other points. The bill that reaches me each month is invariably incorrect. I don't believe there has been a month since my telephone was put in that I have not had to strike off certain messages and say "Not mine." I am able to do this because in our house we keep an accurate record of telephone calls. Many people do not, and pay any bill the company presents.

From our experience, the telephone company must get hundreds—if not thousands—of dollars a month in payment of erroneous toll charges and duplicates which are never detected. With each check I request the company to be more careful in future bills, but the same old errors come along month after month.

Why not make the telephone company install a slot machine for toll calls in each residence?

LONG ISLANDER.

New York, Nov. 8, 1912.

The Rent Is Not Met.

From the beginning of her husband's illness, when regular work became out of the question, the wife of a baker had a hard time to make ends meet. At his death, her meagre savings spent for his funeral expenses, the task of caring for four children became impossible. The oldest is a dependable girl of 12, on whom her mother can rely, and the 9-year-old boy is a bright lad, but they cannot, of course, help financially. There is only an aunt—a young woman at service—who can do this to a small extent. To keep her children in their own home the woman secured day's work and earns about $5 a week without neglecting her home duties. She needs help with the rent. The Charity Organization Society asks for $120 to be used to pay this during the coming twelve months.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals in THE NEW YORK TIMES: Clarence C. Fell, $5; Hermann Rosenberger, $2; M. S., $1; Mrs. L. L. Bach, $2; Mrs. A. T. Bailey, $3; Anonymous, 40 cents; cash, $1; cash, $1; Anonymous, $1; cash, $1; M. S., $1; Mrs. J. T. Colt, $10.

Frank Flint Seeks His Parents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am trying to locate my parents and am going to ask you to assist me through your valuable paper. I well realize that I have a difficult task before me, as I don't know anything about my parents or any of my relatives. I was placed in the New York Foundling and Orphan Asylum when I was a very young infant and stayed there probably a year or two, and then I was sent away with a carload of other little fellows to be distributed throughout the country to foster parents. I was dropped off in the western part of Ohio and was adopted by a family by the name of Wuest at Douglas, Ohio. I have been paddling my own canoe since the age of 11, but am getting quite curious to know if I have any living relatives.

The Foundling Asylum at New York tells me that my name is Francis Flynn, but I have been going by the name of Frank Flint as long as I can remember. The Department of Health of New York City gives the following record of my birth: Male, color white, born June 6, 1877, at 181 Madison Street, New York; father's name John Flynn, father's birthplace United States, father's age 28 years, father's occupation clerk, mother's name Mary Flynn, maiden name Mary Leonard, mother's birthplace United States, mother's age 29 years. That would make their ages now 63 and 64 if they are still alive. FRANK FLINT.

2,328 San Pablo Avenue, West Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 11, 1912.

WOMEN'S NIGHT PARADE

Shocked Mr. Wheeler, Who Says Demonstration Was Causeless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

And, so 20,000 women paraded down Fifth Avenue to the sound of the trumpet and in the glare of the electric lights. Did their leaders really think that any sensible man likes to have his wife, or his mother, or his daughter thus parade the streets? It seems to me that this parade is one of the strongest arguments against universal suffrage for women that has yet been presented. It shows such a failure to adopt means reasonable to a desired end that it destroys the confidence any of us may have had in the good sense and sound judgment of the leaders of this movement.

Some of the women who have thus exhibited themselves to a curious public seem to believe that their rights are denied under our present laws. It is, however, a fact that the right of a woman to security of person and property, and the care of her children, is absolutely protected and secured in the State of New York. No State in the world has laws more fair or just. Indeed, in some respects the right of the women is greater than that of a man. A husband cannot convey land without his wife's consent, but the wife may convey hers without the consent of her husband. If it is better legislation that these zealous women desire, we can tell them that any woman who studies any subject and masters it can always have a respectful hearing from legislative bodies. Experience shows that their recommendations are carefully considered and receive due weight. They could have no more if women had suffrage. In short, under our present laws a career is open to any woman in any direction for which she shows ability. What a great majority of men object to is the extension of the suffrage to nearly 2,000,000 women, citizens of voting age in the State of New York, whose time and strength are fully occupied by their present duties. These duties are most important. No man can perform them. These wives and mothers bear children, bring them up, train them. It is this individual training that counts for good citizenship. Legislation without it is of no avail; the enforcement of law is quite as important as the making of law.

Did these zealous women ever consider the case of the Ten Commandments? Here you have legislation of divine origin, which is published in all the churches and synagogues throughout the world, and has been for thousands of years. No act of the New York legislators can claim any such sanction or publicity, and yet, despite all this, we find children disobedient to parents; we find murder, adultery, robbery, false witness, and coveting, (which latter sin is perhaps at the root of them all,) rife everywhere. It is to the mothers and sisters that we look primarily for that teaching and training in sound principles which will keep the man from committing these crimes, and to do this requires the undivided attention and thought and interest of the great majority of women. Let the rest go into politics if they like, but spare those whose shoulders are already laden with as much as they can carry from this additional burden. Depend upon it, the suffragists are marching in the wrong direction; their intentions are good, but, alas! the road to the infernal regions is paved with just that material. EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, Nov. 16, 1912.

WASTING PRESIDENT'S TIME.

Why Not Have a Committee on Petty Appointments to Relieve Him?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All over the land the mighty hosts of hungry Democratic office seekers are already preparing for next year's onslaught upon the new President. A thoughtful citizen, interested in his country, cannot but be deeply concerned at this prospect. He knows that instead of being able to tackle the big National problems, the solution of which means so much for the welfare of the country, he must devote nearly all of his time for the first year or two to listening to applications for petty political jobs and considering the claims of rival local "leaders" in favor of their applicants or in their own favor as the legitimate dispensers of patronage in their several districts, and all the while the country's business will suffer.

What Board of Directors of any of the great corporations of the country would so lack in a sense of proportion as to permit its President to devote his time to investigating the merits of and deciding upon applications to fill the thousands of subordinate posts under him? I, myself, happen to be the head of a relatively small corporation, but I should feel that I was neglecting my real duties if I should devote my time to work of this character.

Would it be Utopian to imagine that a way might be devised by which the President could be relieved of all this time-absorbing, time-wasting work and left free to do his real work? Since the Constitution has not provided a means by which these duties can be officially delegated, might not a committee be formed of men whose standing would place their motives beyond question, whose function would be to consider the general question of office-filling, and whose recommendations, except in the cases of the larger posts, would be accepted by the President, and he thereby be relieved of these details?

I have not in mind the finding of posts for politicians out of a job, though the members of the committee should be Democrats and party men. I am thinking of the big men who already have big jobs, but whose public spirit would be such that they would be willing to sacrifice a large part of their time for a year or two in order to perform this great service to the country.

I believe that such a plan would appeal to every straight-thinking business man, and, while it would probably not please the professional politicians, it would be, it seems to me, the sensible way of reserving the President's ability for use in real Presidential work.

A BUSINESS MAN.

Baltimore, Nov. 14, 1912.

GRADE-CROSSING ACCIDENTS

Minimized in England by Gates Swung Across the Tracks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An accident recently occurred at a railroad crossing in New Jersey where, according to the statements in the newspapers, a flagman lifted the gates and allowed an automobile to pass on to the railroad. The automobile was struck by an express train and two men killed, and the flagman explained that he could not see the express train approaching on account of a freight train obstructing the view. This leads me to bring to your attention the custom in England on the few level crossings attended by gatemen in that country, viz.: to have large, heavy gates, which swing across the railroad track, with huge red disks, about three feet in diameter, fastened on them, acting as signals in the daytime, and red lamps at night. These double sets of gates when opened form a protection on both sides of the carriage or automobile crossing the railroad, so that no accident can possibly occur to either foot passengers or vehicles, except by negligence on the part of the railroad employes.

If this plan were adopted here, the number of fatal accidents at crossings protected by watchmen would be reduced to a minimum, and hundreds of lives saved annually. Surely this plan, which has been in use for over fifty years in England, is worthy of the notice of the various Public Service Commissions on this side. K.

New York, Nov. 15, 1912.

Against Extra Session.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Unless a fair prospect for the speedy passage of a practical measure like William C. Redfield's proposition for a yearly reduction of 5 per cent. from present rates is assured, I see no earthly reason for an extra session of Congress. It will disturb business without compensatory benefit. LOUIS WINDMUELLER.

New York, Nov. 13, 1912.

HOSPITAL ON WATERSHED

Homer Folks Says Fear of Pollution Is Ill-Founded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the vigorous stand which THE TIMES has taken against any possible pollution of the sources of New York's water supply, there is the heartiest agreement on the part of those who are interested in the campaign against the white plague. If it were true that the proposed location of the Westchester County Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Yorktown, in the Croton watershed, offered any serious possibility of spreading tuberculosis among the people of New York City, the State Charities Aid Association, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and every other agency interested in overcoming this scourge, and no doubt the Westchester Board of Supervisors also, would be against the proposal even more vigorously than are these Westchester property owners who now fear that the value of their real estate will be decreased.

The question of any possible danger to the New York water supply is one that necessarily has been considered with great care in the selection of the site. It may be said on the authority of the foremost sanitarians and medical authorities that there is absolutely no risk involved. An integral part of the plans for the institution is the provision of an efficient sewage disposal plant. No sewage will enter Croton Lake or any of its tributary streams, because it all will be disposed of within the grounds of the institution, and the liquid wastes will be thoroughly filtered and purified before being allowed to run off. It should be borne in mind also that this is to be a public institution under the discipline and control that exist in all well-regulated tuberculosis sanatoria, and that promiscuous spitting is not allowed in any part of the grounds of such institutions. Patients are provided with receptacles for sputum, which is always incinerated.

It is said that New York's water supply might be menaced by the negligence of the persons in charge of the sewage disposal plant or by a breakdown of the machinery of such a plant. Dr. Rudolph Hering, President of the American Public Health Association, testified at the hearing on this subject that even if the plant broke down completely and the wastes were dumped on the ground for a considerable period of time they would have lost their dangerous qualities before they reached Croton Lake.

The only conceivable means by which tubercle bacilli could get from the hospital site to the Croton water supply would be in sewage, through careless expectoration by patients, or by being blown on the wind to the surface of the water after being released by coughing or sneezing. All three channels are effectively blocked in the case of the proposed sanatorium. This is quite aside from the question as to whether pulmonary tuberculosis ever is water borne, as to which there is at least great doubt among medical authorities.

Far from being a menace, therefore, the proposed sanatorium would be a source of protection so far as the restricted territory embraced within its grounds is concerned, for this territory, like all parts of the watershed aside from the immediate borders of the reservoirs, is now open to pollution by residents or casual visitors who are under no such restrictions as would be enforced in the sanatorium. The watersheds are open to private use. They are dotted with villages, camps, private residences, and settlements of one kind or another. Two hundred people in an institution of any sort offer less risk of communicating disease than do 200 people in a village.

HOMER FOLKS.

New York, Nov. 16, 1912.

EDISON HEAD RESIGNS.

F. L. Dyer Quits Presidency—Inventor May Take It Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—As his 66th birthday approaches Thomas A. Edison is credited with contemplating one of the most radical business steps of his quarter century residence here, the assumption of the Presidency of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and the other companies not yet embraced under that title. The resignation of Frank L. Dyer, now at the head of the allied corporations based on Edison's inventions, has been received and will probably be accepted, as he intends to become President of the Motion Picture Patents Company of New York.

Mr. Dyer was not at his home in Montclair to-day, but it was admitted at his home that he had accepted the new position. There it was understood also that Mr. Edison would be his successor. There was talk in West Orange to the effect that Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer of the Edison plant, would succeed Mr. Dyer, but that could not be confirmed. Mr. Edison himself declined to discuss the situation.

As Mr. Edison is practically the sole owner of all the allied companies, he is able to suit his own fancy as to the naming of a successor. If he chooses to take an active part in the business he is free to do so, to the neglect, however, of his favorite laboratory work. For that reason those who are close to him are of the opinion that he will not become President, but will name someone else.

Not Enough Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting on capital punishment, THE TIMES says: "We have in effect abolished capital punishment, carrying it out only in exceptional cases—hardly 1 per cent. of all case homicides."

This statement seems to me to be the crux of the whole matter. There is really no capital punishment nowadays in America. If there were, and it were carried out strictly in every case of murder, I think you would see a large decrease in the annual wholesale crop of killings. As the case is now, a man who contemplates murder knows that in all probability he will escape the electric chair. This situation undoubtedly tends to increase the number of murders. We are a byword in Europe for the murderous tendencies of our people.

LEX TALIONIS.

New York, Nov. 4, 1912.

OUR PARK.

Again the Grabber jumps with vim
To confiscate our Park;
No tree, no shrub is dear to him,
His eye with greed of gain is dim;
His other name is Shark.

With Stadiums he would efface
Our precious stretch of grass;
Just boards and benches, void of grace,
Destroying quite each treasured place,
Where suffering thousands mass.

Once more we must arise and smite
This human Grab-it-all.
We know our needs, we know our right,
Our Park, so precious in our sight,
To no grim foe shall fall.

Be brave, all you who may control
For us this blessed sod!
It is our city's breath, its soul,
Health lies in every nook and knoll,
We cannot spare one rod!

LUDANA SHERLOCK.

SUNDAY FILLED WITH ORCHESTRA MUSIC

Five Concerts in the Afternoon and Evening Entertain Large Audiences.

PHILHARMONIC SERIES BEGUN

A Concert with Irish Music—The Symphony Society Plays Massenet—The Volpe Orchestra Heard Twice.

It has taken but a few years for the New York public to acquire what seems an insatiable appetite for orchestral music on Sundays. A record in this matter was established yesterday, when no fewer than five of such entertainments were offered. In at least three of them, given by the Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall, the New York Symphony Society in Aeolian Hall, and the company of the Metropolitan Opera House, the audience rooms were filled with about as many listeners as they would hold. At the Republic Theatre, and again at Aeolian Hall, the Volpe Orchestra and solo performers had large, if somewhat less numerous, audiences.

The Philharmonic Society's was the first of its Sunday afternoon series. The concert had several features which were evidently intended to make it more "popular" than has been the case with most of this series since the society began giving them several years ago. An Irish color was imparted to it by the singing of John McCormack, the Irish tenor, to whom the singing of Irish songs comes, like reading and writing, by nature; and by the playing of the "Irish" symphony of the Irishman Sir Charles Stanford. Since Mr. Mahler revived this composition at one of his concerts to illustrate nationalism in music two seasons ago, it has been played in whole or in part several times in New York; and it was rather surprising, in view of its beauty and interest, that orchestral conductors had allowed it to be so nearly forgotten since it was first performed here in 1888.

The programme began with an overture, "In Bohemia," by Henry Hadley, at present conductor of the Symphony Orchestra of San Francisco. It was composed several years ago for the "high jinks" of the Bohemian Club of that city, to which it is dedicated; and its title refers, not to the country, but to the goodfellowship exemplified in that organization. It had been heard once before in New York, at one of the people's symphony concerts two seasons ago. And although it is a piece written for an occasion, it has none of the perfunctory character that often marks such pieces, but is spontaneous, diverting music of melodious and individual rhythmic quality, to which the curious rhythm of the first theme, continually reappearing throughout, contributes much. The music has distinction in its gayety, and though it can hardly be called a work of high importance, it betrays the workmanship of a skillful musician in its substance and especially in its brilliant scoring for the orchestra.

Mr. McCormack sang the aria, "Onaway, Awake," from Coleridge Taylor's setting of "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast"—an aria that has obtained a large popularity in Great Britain, but that seems, here and now, rather too thickly sugared with sweet sentiment. The natural beauty of his voice, his manly and unaffected style, and the wholly unusual excellence of his diction, which made every word intelligible, gave great pleasure. And yet some may have wished for a greater variety and color in the quality of his tone.

After Grieg's first "Peer Gynt" suite had been played with much finish and nicety, and the rhythmical but quite unmusical fourth number of it, "In the Hall of the Mountain King," had been given the repetition that no doubt was counted upon, Mr. McCormack enchanted his listeners with his singing of two Irish songs arranged by, or composed by, Michele Esposito and Spencer Clay, the latter being his accompanist. He seemed to enchant equally with a weakly sentimental ditty entitled "I Hear You Calling Me," undoubtedly a "best seller," and then added two more Irish songs.

The Symphony Society in the afternoon at Aeolian Hall devoted the second part of the programme exclusively to compositions by Jules Massenet in memory of him. Most of his music was written for the dramatic and lyric stage, a fact which this programme served to indicate, as only one number thereon was pure concert music, the "Picturesque Scenes," which concluded the programme.

Mr. Damrosch led his men through the overture which Massenet wrote for Racine's "Phèdre," an early composition which has already been heard once this season. Mrs. Saslavsky played the Meditation from "Thais," also given a few days ago for a similar purpose, and was heartily applauded therefor; and Mr. Edmond Clément sang the "Rêve," from "Manon," and the "Strophes d'Ossian," from "Werther." His singing of the "Manon" air is an unalloyed delight; it is singing of the highest type of its kind. Yesterday it was appreciated, and the air was repeated. The air from "Werther" is more dramatic and less suited to Mr. Clément's style, but he sang it only less well than he had the "Manon" selection.

The first part of the programme was devoted to a performance of Mozart's symphony in E flat. Mr. Damrosch and his men seemed to have devoted considerable time to the rehearsal of this work, and the result was highly commendable. The delightful playing of the minuet found ready response from the auditors.

The Volpe Symphony Orchestra was industrious yesterday and played twice. According to the programmes at the Republic Theatre in the afternoon, Cornelia Rider-Possart gave a recital, assisted by the orchestra. It was the orchestra, however, to which the greater part of the programme was allotted. It played Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture, Dvorak's symphony "From the New World," and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger." Mme. Rider-Possart was down for one number, a concerto by Hugo Kaun, announced as played for the first time in America. Mr. Kaun is a German, who lived for a time in this country and who is at present again in his native land. The concerto is his Opus 50. It is built on the serious lines, and it is of great length. The first movement is recitival in character; the second, meditative and poetic, and the third, brilliant, in the form of a symphonic waltz. The figurations for the piano in all three movements are written with a thorough knowledge of the instrument. The work is interesting, and at times brilliant, but never very original. Suggestions of other composers constantly crop up.

Its performance was by no means perfect. Mrs. Rider-Possart is a pianist with clean technique and a good, if somewhat monotonous tone. Her playing, however, is academic; there is little tone color in her performance. The orchestral performance of the work left even more to be desired.

The Orchestra's second concert in the evening was at Aeolian Hall, with Vera Barstow, violinist, and Charlotte Lund, soprano, as soloists. Miss Barstow was heard in the first movement of Tschaikowsky's violin concerto, and Miss Lund sang Cio-Cio-San's air from "Madama Butterfly." The orchestral numbers included Weber's overture to "Oberon," Grieg's "Solvejg's Song" and the "March of the Dwarfs," a romance by Arnold Volpe, an intermezzo from "The Jewels of the Madonna," and the ovirture to Tannhäuser."

The fifth orchestral concert of the day was that given at the Metropolitan Opera House, being the first in the popular Sunday night series that will last through the season. The house was completely filled, and deferential attention and demonstrative enthusiasm alternated throughout the evening. The concert was cast in the familiar mold of these entertainments; three orchestral numbers, Weber's "Euryanthe" overture, Saint-Saëns's symphonic poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale" and the Rakoczy march from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" were played. Mme. Rappold and Mr. Riccardo Martin sang operatic airs and then songs with piano accompaniment, and Efrem Zimbalist played Tschaikowsky's violin concerto and a group of smaller violin pieces with piano accompaniment. The orchestra was under Mr. Polacco's direction.

THEATRE FEDERATION MEETS

Subscriptions Taken for Next Production of Body on Nov. 25.

Members and friends of the National Federation of Theatre Clubs filled the Lyric Theatre last night at the first public meeting of the organization this season. Seats on the stage, set to represent the Forum at Rome, were occupied by those who could not find room in the auditorium. The speakers were Sydney Rosenfeld, President of the federation; Edward Lauterbach, the Rev. John Talbot Smith, James W. Osborne, John Temple Graves, and Mrs. Dore Lyon, the Vice President of the organization.

All of the addresses were along the same lines, descriptive of the purposes of the federation and explanatory of what it had accomplished. Between the speeches there was an entertainment that included a piano solo by Ruth Rapoport, songs by Elfrida De Rodha Helmuth and Mrs. Benedictus Bamberg, violin solos by Leowald Erdödy, and a specialty by May Irwin, who sang her old song about "The Bully of the Town" and a pathetic ballad that sounded like a parody on "The Rosary."

Lee Shubert was elected an honorary member of the federation. During the intermission subscriptions were taken for the next production by the federation, "The Road to Arcady," to be given at the Berkeley Theatre the week of Nov. 25.

NORMAN McKINNELL TO PLAY.

Winthrop Ames to Present Noted English Actor Here.

Norman McKinnell, a well-known English actor who has never appeared in this country, is to play a limited engagement in New York and probably other cities under the direction of Winthrop Ames this season. Mr. McKinnell is best known for his performance of the rôle of King Lear, in which he was first seen at the Haymarket Theatre, London, in 1909. For the last year he has been appearing in "Rutherford and Son," in London. He was a member of Sir Herbert Tree's company at His Majesty's for three seasons, and then appeared with Sir Henry Irving as Nello della Pietri in "Dante." Among the rôles he has played in recent years are the Rev. James Mavor Morell in "Candida," Simon Krillett in "The Shulamite," John Anthony in "Strife," Philip Wycherly in "Irene Wycherly," Sir Felix Janion in "The Earth," and Sir Robert Fyffee in "A Butterfly on the Wheel." In just what rôles Mr. Ames will present Mr. McKinnell in New York has not been settled.

SMOKING AND WEBERFIELDS.

Weed Will Be Barred from the Lower Floor of the Music Hall.

Weber & Fields decided yesterday the question regarding smoking in their new Music Hall. The decision was reached after more than 1,000 letters on the subject had been received. As a result smoking will be prohibited on the lower floor and in the lower tier boxes, but will be permitted in the mezzanine seats and boxes and in the balcony. Of the 1,127 letters received 621 favored smoking in the balconies, 223 favored smoking anywhere, and 283 were opposed to smoking. Dr. Charles G. Pease, President of the Non-Smokers' Protective League of America, wrote that "smoking is a direct invasion of the constitutional rights of the individual."

Frank Harris to Lecture Here.

Arnold Daly has arranged an American lecture tour for Frank Harris, the London author, who is known here as the writer of "The Elder Conkling," "The Bomb," "Monies the Matador," and "The Modern Idyll." Some of his short stories have appeared in the American magazines, such as The Forum. Mr. Harris will begin his tour at the Lyceum Theatre on Dec. 1. His subjects are "Shakespeare as Friend and Lover," "Shakespeare's Teachings and the Modern Spirit," "The Fiction of To-day," "Christianity versus Individualism and Nietzsche," "The Artist and the Millionaire," "The Rhythm of Things and the Future of Man," and "England and America in Religion and Practice." Mr. Harris was educated at a Western American university and practiced law in Kansas.

Rehearsals at Comedy Theatre.

Rehearsals for the special matinée under the direction of Maurice Elvey, to be given at the Comedy Theatre on Friday afternoon, Nov. 29, are under way. All of the players will be members of the "Fanny's First Play" company, and the pieces to be given are "The Poetasters of Ispahan," by Clifford Bax, and "Beauty and the Jacobin," by Booth Tarkington. The cast for the first will include Maurice Elvey, Sydney Paxton, Walter Creighton, Valentine Penna, Charles Francis, and Elizabeth Risdon, and for the other Elizabeth Risdon, Eva Leonard Boyne, Maurice Elvey, and Walter Kingsford.

Kathryn Kidder Returns to Stage.

Kathryn Kidder will make her reappearance on the stage, after an absence of several years, at Keith's Union Square Theatre on Dec. 2, in a one-act play called "The Washerwoman Duchess," under the direction of Julius Steger. In the little comedy Miss Kidder will have the role of "Mme. Sans Gene," which she played some years ago, and her supporting company will consist of Douglas Gerard as Napoleon and Mitchell Harris as the Count de Mourney.

Mrs. Ian Forbes-Robertson Here.

Mrs. Ian Forbes-Robertson, wife of the English actor, arrived here yesterday from London on the Minneapolis to visit her daughter, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, whose home is at Forest Hill Garden, L. I. Mrs. Hale was grand marshal in the recent suffrage parade.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Shuberts have entered into a contract with Helen Lowell by which she will appear under their management for several years, playing leading character roles in musical comedy productions. Miss Lowell is now playing such a role in "The Red Petticoat" at Daly's Theatre, and it is the Shuberts' plan to continue this type of entertainment.

Ernest Huff, Jr., the eight-year-old son of Forrest Huff and Fritzi von Busing, both of whom are appearing in "The Merry Countess," will make his stage debut in that play on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 27, in the role of the "tiger" to the Russian Prince.

Arrivals on the Minneapolis.

Some of the passengers arriving from London yesterday on the Minneapolis were:

Richard Atwater, J. Beavan, Miss A. M. Boyce, Mrs. P. G. Stuyvesant, Willis K. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. de Forest, H. C. Drayton, Miss L. M. Farquharson, Mrs. Ian Forbes-Robertson, Mrs. R. L. Fowler, Miss Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. James Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Jones, Miss Mary E. Kies, Mrs. E. B. Lockwood, J. Owen, the Rev. G. Freeland Peter, David W. R. Read, Miss Helen Rowland, Gilbert G. Thorne, and Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Winiles.

FOREIGN HORSES TO COMPETE AT GARDEN

First of the International Competitions to Take Place To-day at the Horse Show.

ARMY OFFICERS OVER JUMPS

Five Countries Represented in Two Feature Events—Society Ready to Help Exhibition.

Madison Square Garden, the home of the show horse and the Mecca of society for this week, gave no outward signs yesterday that its greatest show of the year was in progress, but within there was much activity in preparation for the busy days to come. Most of the showing of Saturday was of a preliminary nature to the important judging to follow, as novices made up a great part of the opening day's programme. Then, again, society does not turn out for these preliminaries as it does later.

The judging ring was the centre of activity yesterday from early morn until nightfall. Show horses are always highly nervous, and those of the high standard now on exhibition become unusually restless if confined to their stalls, especially after all the preliminary work-outs which they have been forced to take during the past few weeks. So the customary stillness of the big amphitheatre on Sunday gave way yesterday to a day of activity. Roadsters, jumpers, saddle horses, and polo ponies all had their turns, and they pranced around the ring with a spirit that gave every evidence of high-class performances during the week.

Many new horses arrived at the Garden during the day and took their places in the spacious stallroom beneath the main floor of the big amphitheatre. These had a day of grace from the cellar confinement, as they were not entered in the Saturday classes. Prominent among the arrivals yesterday were several hackneys and Clydesdales which will have their first chance this morning. The owners of these horses are particularly careful about exposing them to the draughts of a strange stable more than necessary. Both breeds were out exercising on the tanbark track shortly after their arrival.

The opening day, in which twelve classes were judged, closed with two double winners of the blue. Judge William H. Moore gave every evidence of another sweep through the harness-horse division by winning the novice class for harness horses with Rykon, and the class for harness horses between 15.1 and 15.3 hands, inclusive, with the bay mare Bountiful. Mr. Moore was also the winner of a red and a yellow ribbon, getting the red in the first-named class and the yellow in the second. He was tied for blue ribbon honors by Miss H. D. Atterbury, who won in the novice class for saddle horses with her chestnut mare Patricia, and followed up this success in the class for saddle horses exceeding 15.2 hands with her gray gelding Nickel Plate.

The first of the international contests will be held this afternoon, when the officers' chargers, ridden by army officers in uniform, will come into the ring to compete for the Plaza Cup. In this competition English, Dutch, Belgian, Canadian, and United States officers will clash. The delegation from the United States Army is regarded as stronger than those of previous years, and the officers are confident of regaining the prestige which was lost in previous failures.

Another international contest is on today's programme, closing the show. This contest is open to all nations and to all branches of the service, the only stipulation being that all the horses must be ridden by officers in uniform. Judge William H. Moore has presented a cup for the winner of this class. There are sixty-seven jumpers entered in this class, of which half are American and the remainder about equally divided between the other four countries which have sent representatives to the show. The course over which the horses will be tried is first to jump a gate or board fence 4 feet 3 inches high; second jump, a stone wall 4 feet high; third, a double post and rails 4 feet high and about 30 feet apart. A cup valued at $100 and a cash prize of $150 will go to the winner. The judges will use a special point system, penalizing refusals, falls, touches, or knocking down barriers, each with a certain number of faults.

An interesting incident this year is the absence from the entry list of the Morgan breed of horses. This breed is a New England variety, and received the United States Government, satisfied with the record the Morgan horses had made in the cavalry service, established a breeding farm for them in Vermont. Their absence this year is because, for some reason which was not explained, the association declared that no money prizes would be awarded this breed unless six entrants appeared in the two classes for the breed. This is the only class where such a provision has been placed, and the owners of the Morgan breeds that have been entered in previous years, after failing to get an explanation, refused to enter their horses.

The attention of the judges will be devoted this morning to the hackneys, for which there are two classes of fillies, three for mares, and one for stallions, Clydesdale fillies, and the preliminary evolution for officers' chargers. This afternoon ponies, saddle horses, Shetlands, and hackney stallions will have first call, and then will come the competition for the Plaza Cup. Harness horses, saddle horses, and ladies' hunters will be shown before the international contest this evening. Following is the programme for to-day:

10 A. M.—Judging five hackney fillies, two years old, Class 17.
10:15 A. M.—Judging four hackney fillies, three years old, Class 18.
10:30 A. M.—Judging six hackney mares, Class 14.
10:45 A. M.—Judging six hackney mares, Class 15.
11 A. M.—Judging hackney mares for the championship, Class 18.
11:15 A. M.—Judging two hackney stallions, Class 11.
11:30 A. M.—Judging four Clydesdale fillies, Class 30.
11:45 A. M.—Judging five Clydesdale mares, Class 29.
12 M.—Preliminary evolutions for officers' chargers, (heavy weight.) Class 110.
12:20 P. M.—Preliminary evolutions for officers' chargers, (middle and light weight,) Class 109.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging nine ponies in harness, Class 81.
2:20 P. M.—Judging five pairs of harness horses, (novice.) Class 43.
2:35 P. M.—Judging sixteen saddle horses, Class 88.
3 P. M.—Judging six Shetland stallions, (Ring 1.) Class 28.
3 P. M.—Judging eleven hackney stallions, (Ring 2.) Class 10.
3:30 P. M.—International contest; final judging of officers' chargers ridden by officers in uniform, (Plaza Cup.) Class 110.
4 P. M.—Judging sixteen ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride. Class 94.
4:30 P. M.—Judging six tandems, Class 67.
4:45 P. M.—Judging four hunt teams, Class 123.
5:10 P. M.—Judging twenty qualified hunters, (heavy weight.) Class 118.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8 P. M.—Judging eleven harness horses, Class 48.
8:20 P. M.—Judging seventeen saddle horses, Class 91.
8:50 P. M.—Judging five pairs of horses shown to victorias or broughams, Class 58.
9:10 P. M.—Judging twenty ladies' hunters, ladies to ride, Class 121.
9:40 P. M.—International contest; judging sixty-seven officers' horses ridden by officers over the course, Class 130.

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FREE WAGNER RECITALS.

Folk Songs Also on Board of Education's Lecture Programme.

Lecture recitals on Wagner's operas still hold a prominent place in the series announced by the Board of Education for the adults of the city during the ensuing week. "Die Meistersinger" will be discussed by Thomas Whitney Surette tomorrow evening at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, and "Götterdämmerung" by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson to-morrow at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, and on Friday evening at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, near First Avenue. There will also be a number of recitals of folk and other national songs in addition to the usual lecture on music topics. The programme for the week includes:

TO-NIGHT.—"Folk Songs of France," Mrs. Rollie Borden-Low, illustrated by songs, piano accompanied by Albert G. Crawford; at Lafayette Hall, Alexander Avenue and 187th Street.

TO-MORROW.—"Italy in Song and Story," illustrated by stereopticon views and instrumental music, Miss Mina D. Kuhn, at Public School 40, Prospect Avenue and Jennings Street.

THURSDAY.—"Schumann, the Poet of the Piano," illustrated with selections, Miss Margaret Anderton, at Public School 165, 106th Street and Amsterdam Avenue; "English Ballads," illustrated by songs, Miss Grace Ewing, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove Streets; "Robert Schumann; His Piano Works," illustrated at the piano, Daniel Gregory Mason, at Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street.

FRIDAY.—"Folk Songs of Germany," illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections, Walter L. Bogert, at De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue; "Edvard Grieg and Scandinavian Song," illustrated by songs, Miss Gurli I. Lennborn, and instrumental selections, Miss Charlotte Herman, at Public School 52, 188d Street and Beaumont Avenue.

ACTS FOR TITANIC BENEFIT.

Programme for Women's Memorial Matinee to Include Several Novelties.

The programme for the benefit of the Women's Titanic Memorial, to take place at the Century Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 6, will include Douglas Fairbanks, Emmett Corrigan, and Irene Fenwick in a new one-act play, a sketch called "Mrs. Jack," the cast for which is being selected by Mrs. Henry B. Harris; Mme. Nazimova and Charles E. Bryant in a comedy scene, George M. Cohan and William Collier, assisted by ten popular-song writers; William Faversham and Cecilia Loftus in the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," a trio from the Philharmonic Society, Billie Burke and Frances Starr in specialties, chorus numbers from "The Count of Luxembourg," "Oh! Oh! Delphine!" and the Ziegfeld "Follies."

The entertainment will conclude with a symbolic pageant, in which the principal characters will be portrayed by Edith Wynn Matthison, Julie Opp, and Ruth St. Denis. The entertainment is under the direction of Daniel Frohman.

PLAZA WINTER DINNERS.

Season of Special Sunday Menus Starts Amid Gay Decorations.

The Winter season of special Sunday dinners was inaugurated last night at the Hotel Plaza, when the whole main floor was thrown open to accommodate the 450 guests who had reserved tables for the occasion. The decorations were yellow chrysanthemums with oak leaves and broad yellow and blue ribbons, the Horse Show colors.

Among those who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Spreckels, ex-Gov. S. R. Francis of Missouri, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Phelps, and Harry S. Black.

COL. EDWARD FACKNER.

Former Head of 13th Artillery Fought in Civil War at 16 Years.

Col. Edward Fackner, a former commander of the Thirteenth Artillery Regiment, N. G. N. Y., died yesterday in his sixty-sixth year. He was President of the Fackner-Coates Construction Company of Brooklyn. He was born in New York City July 2, 1847, the son of Daniel Fackner, Captain in 1857 of the First Regiment, the Washington Blues. Col. Fackner joined the Twelfth Regiment as a member of Company I at the age of 16 and went to war with the regiment on a thirty-day campaign.

In June, 1865, he re-enlisted in the regiment, in 1867 was provoted to Sergeant, and in 1869 First Sergeant. He was elected Second Lieutenant of Company K in 1870, promoted to First Lieutenant a year later, and in 1873 was elected Captain. He subsequently resigned from the Twelfth and became a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, where he was elected Captain in 1881, Lieutenant Colonel in 1885, and Colonel in September, 1886.

Col. Fackner died after a lingering illness. A wife, a son, and a daughter survive.

HENRY TILDEN DEAD AT 99.

Famous as Horse Trainer Before Civil War—Voted First for Jackson.

Henry Tilden, who was one of the eldest residents of Brooklyn and a cousin of Samuel J. Tilden, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. J. Seaman, 403 Herkimer Street, on Saturday. Mr. Tilden was a famous trainer of race horses before the civil war and was 99 years old at the time of his death. He was ill only a week and death was due to general debility.

Mr. Tilden was born at Greenlawn, L. I., and early in life began his career as a horse trainer. When the war between the States started he was the trainer for the famous True Johns, owners of one of the largest of the ante-bellum stables. Mr. Tilden cast his first vote in 1844, when he voted for Andrew Jackson for President, and his last vote was cast for Woodrow Wilson Nov. 5 last. He was a stanch Democrat.

Mr. Tilden is survived by two daughters and one son, twenty-two grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

GEORGE OBER DEAD.

Actor-Producer Played Here for Many Years Under Hoyt.

George Ober, actor and producer, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home in Hastings on Hudson, after a week's illness. He was 68 years old. Mr. Ober was born in Baltimore and began his career at the old Ford Theatre there in a boy's part. Later he became known for his open air productions, notably of "Rip Van Winkle," "The Rivals," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "As You Like It." For several years he had companies on the road known as The Ober Players.

For many years Mr. Ober played at the Madison Square Theatre when Hoyt was manager. He played with Charlotte Cushman, Frank Mayo, Edwin Forrest, and with Booth. For the last four months Mr. Ober had been with the Vitagraph Company.

Mr. Ober is survived by his widow, who was Mrs. Adelaide Powers of Chicago, the mother of Frederick L. Powers.

EX-SENATOR TERRELL DEAD.

Twice Governor of Georgia—Served Only Few Months of Appointive Term.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—Former United States Senator Joseph M. Terrell, twice Governor of Georgia, died at his home here to-day. He was stricken with paralysis in February, 1911, a few months after he had been appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late United States Senator A. S. Clay. His illness made it necessary for him to retire from public life, but his condition did not become critical until a week ago. Senator Terrell was born in Marriwether County, Ga., in 1861.

STEPHEN MINOR YEAMAN.

Prominent Lawyer and Son of Former Minister to Denmark.

Special to The New York Times.

CRANFORD, N. J., Nov. 17.—Stephen Minor Yeaman, for thirty years a prominent lawyer of New York City, died today at his home, 304 Union Avenue, from heart disease. He was 54 years old.

Mr. Yeaman was a graduate of New York University, and at one time was a member of the Seventh Regiment. His father, the late George Helm Yeaman, lawyer, Congressman, and Minister to Denmark under President Johnson, died in 1906. He is survived by a widow.

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FRANKLIN TORREY DEAD.

Aged Resident of Florence, Long Prominent in American Colony.

Franklin Torrey, a member of the Torrey family of Boston, died on Saturday at Florence, Italy, where he had made his home for the past fifty-eight years. He was 83 years old. As a young man Mr. Torrey was associated with Bowker, Torrey & Co. of Boston in the Carrara marble business, but retired about sixty years ago and had lived almost continuously in Italy ever since.

Mr. Torrey was a prominent member of the American colony in Florence and was identified with all its interests. He was the moving spirit in building the beautiful Episcopal Church in Florence, which he just lived to see dedicated. He was also widely known among the older generation of naval men. Thirty years ago he had a place at Leghorn, Italy, and entertained many officers of the old Mediterranean squadron. He is survived by his widow, Sarah Lincoln Torrey of Florence, and by two children, Charles F. Torrey of London and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind of New York.

President A. B. Church of Buchtel.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 17.—The Rev. Dr. A. B. Church, President of Buchtel College, died at his home here to-day of pneumonia, the result of a cold contracted recently while watching a football game. He had been ill less than a week.

Dr. Church came to Akron in 1897 to accept the pastorate of the First Universalist Church. In 1901 he was appointed President of the college. His wife and four children survive him. At the close of yesterday's football game with Marietta, Coach Haggerty announced that the season would be closed at once as a mark of respect to Dr. Church.

Mrs. Julia F. Holbrow.

FREEPORT, L. I., Nov. 17.—Julia F. Holbrow, 66 years old, wife of James W. Holbrow of the Farmers' Seed Company of New York City, died at her home in Freeport this afternoon after an illness of several years. A few weeks ago Mrs. Holbrow was severely injured by a fall from her stoop, and this hastened her death. Mrs. Holbrow was the daughter of Isaac Blanchard of Sag Harbor.

Conrad Stolzenbach.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 17.—A few hours after he told a business associate that he expected to be at his desk in a few days, Conrad Stolzenbach, aged 76, millionaire President of the First National Bank, Vice President of the National Biscuit Company of New York, and a Director in a number of local institutions, died suddenly to-night of inflammation of the liver.

Gen. Lorenzo Torres.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 17.—Gen. Lorenzo Torres, formerly Goverpor of the Mexican State of Sonora, died at his Los Angeles home yesterday. He was 76 years old. Gen. Torres, who came to Los Angeles six weeks ago to join his children, left Sonora and went to Paris shortly after the end of the Diaz régime in Mexico.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM ALBERT BATTERMAN, nephew of the late Henry Batterman, the well-known Brooklyn merchant, died on Friday at his home, 8 Legget Avenue, Union Course, L. I. He was for many years one of the managers of the Batterman store.

GEORGE W. MORRISON, who was Superintendent of Buildings in Boston during the administration of Mayor Hibbard, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Roxbury, Mass., on Saturday. He was 79 years old.

Dr. EDWARD PEARSON SMALL, one of the best-known physicians in Philadelphia, died at his home there on Saturday. He was 73 years old.

ISAAC SCHWARTZCHILD, who was at one time well known as a contractor, died at his home, 1,610 Lexington Avenue, on Saturday. He was 83 years old.

FREDERICK HASS, who had been in the employ of the American Bank Note Company for twenty years as a platemaker, died at his home, 220 West 149th Street, on Saturday. Bright's disease was the cause of death. He was 43 years old.

CLEMENTINA BUCHWALTER, Vice President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, died in a private sanitarium at Dansville, N. Y., on Saturday. Hardening of the arteries was the cause of death. Mrs. Buchwalter was the wife of Capt. Buchwalter who, until he retired from business one year ago, was President of the American Seeding Machine Company.

WINIFRED McCARTHY, for many years proprietor of St. George's Hotel on the Boardwalk at Rockaway Beach, died on Saturday at her home, 6 South Grant Avenue, Rockaway Beach.

LENA BLUM NUSBAUM, wife of Louis Nusbaum, died on Friday at her home, 1,139 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. She was 42 years old and was one of the founders of the Council of Jewish Women of the Congregation Shaari Zadek. She was a member of the Ladies' Montfiore Society and the Sisterhood of Ahawath.

CHARLES S. MORTON, for a number of years International Secretary of the Florence Crittenton Mission in Washington, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Duke Hill of Chicago. Mr. Morton worked on the Pacific Coast as an evangelist and had been identified with such work for twenty years.

WILLIAM E. COREY, a retired builder, died yesterday at his home, 443 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, from hardening of the arteries. He was 78 years old. A widow and two sons survive.

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Born.

BENJAMIN.—Nov. 14, 973 Simpson St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Benjamin, a daughter.
GUEDALLA.—Nov. 12, 409 West 145th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Guedalla, a son.

Engaged.

CURRIE—ROGERS.—Mrs. Floyd W. Rogers of Wickford, R. I., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy Vernon Rogers, to Mr. Ellwood Stanley Currie of New York, formerly of Cambridge, Mass.

Married.

Brooklyn.

DENSEN—WEINBERG.—Nov. 14, Carrie Weinberg to Charles E. Densen.
MAXON—SHELDON.—Nov. 16, Dora L. Sheldon to Chester B. Maxon.
SCHWARTZ—HARRIS.—Nov. 14, Julia L. Harris to John J. Schwartz.
SIMONS—SCOTT.—Nov. 12, Bertie B. Scott to Frederick C. Simons.
SLOMAN—LEDERER.—Nov. 14, Rita Lederer to Irving Sloman.
THOMPSON—MAHER.—Nov. 12, Mary F. Maher to Charles A. Thompson.
TRAGER—PACH.—Nov. 13, Matilda Pach to Samuel Trager.

Died.

BEDELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, 1912 Abner Kneeland Bedell, in his 86th year. Funeral services at his residence, 1,985 Madison Av., Tuesday morning, 10:30 o'clock.
COLTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 16, 1912, Ellen Maria Colton, aged 75 years. Funeral services at Westminster Church Lecture Room, on Monday, Nov. 18, at 4 P. M.
COREY.—On Sunday, Nov. 17, 1912, William E. Corey, beloved husband of Josephine Corey, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Clarence Thurston Corey, 485 East 17th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock.
FACKNER.—Col. Edward, after a lingering illness, died Sunday, Nov. 17. Funeral private. Interment at Kensico Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.
FFOULKE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, at Tucson, Ariz., Charles M. Ffoulke, 2d. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.
FOWLER.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, 1912, Eleanor E., nee Wheeler, wife of William S. Fowler after a lingering illness. Funeral services at her late residence, 15 St. Francis Place, Brooklyn, Monday evening, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.
LAMBERT.—On Sunday, Nov. 17, 1912, after a lingering illness, Julius, beloved husband of Ida O. Lambert, in his 66th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 708 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.
LEONARD.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, 1912 Mary Leonard. Funeral from her late residence, 348 West 23d St., Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to the Church of St. Columba, in West 25th St., where a mass of requiem will be celebrated.
MORRIS.—John W., in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,027 Preston Av., near Burnside Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.
O'REILLY.—On Nov. 17, 1912, Peter, beloved brother of Michael and John, and husband of the late Maria O'Reilly, (nee Quinn.) Funeral from his late residence, 309 East 52d St., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn high mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary Cemetery.
PAINE.—In Troy, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1912, John Wells Paine, aged 80 years. Friends are invited to attend funeral services at the residence, 49 2d St., Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Burial private at Oakwood Cemetery.
REID.—Thomas Thyne Reid, at his home, 45 South Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 17. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.
ROSENTHAL.—Suddenly, on Nov. 16, 1912, Levi Rosenthal, beloved husband of Rebecca and father of Mrs. Sarah Locke, Mrs. Jennie Barlow, Alex. S., Julius C., Max, Hattie, Minnie, Annabel and Abraham. Funeral Monday morning, 10 o'clock, at his late residence, 104 West 136th St. Please omit flowers.
ROSER.—Francis M., at Lakewood, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 17. Notice of funeral hereafter. Savannah papers please copy.
SCHOONMAKER.—Henry, on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1912, after a short illness, at his residence, 97 West Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J. Funeral services at his late residence on Monday evening, Nov. 18, 1912, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private, Tuesday, at Tappan, N. Y.
SINSABAUGH.—On Sunday, Nov. 17, at Whitestone Landing, Anna J., wife of Edwin L. Sinsabaugh. Notice of funeral hereafter.
SLOCUM.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, at her residence, No. 115 Milton St., Brooklyn, Pauline, wife of Frederick Bayliss Slocum. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., New York, Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M. Interment Detroit, Mich.
TORREY.—In Florence, Italy, late Saturday, Nov. 16, in his eighty-third year, Franklin Torrey, beloved husband of Sarah Lincoln Torrey, father of Charles F. Torrey of London and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind of New York. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.
TRUSLOW.—On S

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IMPORTANT ITEMS

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COMPETITION IS REAL IN TOBACCO, SAYS HILL

Head of the Old American Tobacco Co. Offers as Proof the Big Advertising Being Done.

SALESMEN OUT FOR BUSINESS

Collusion Between the Companies Impossible, He Says, Without Disclosure—No Price Cutting.

The decree for the dissolution of the Tobacco Trust was handed down by the Circuit Court in this city on Nov. 16, 1911, and as the disintegration was begun immediately the resultant condition has been in effect, at least partially, for a year. The anniversary was signalized yesterday by the issue of a statement by Percival S. Hill, who succeeded James B. Duke as President of the American Tobacco Company, in which he detailed present conditions in the industry and declared that competition had been effectively restored.

Mr. Hill said discussion during the recent Presidential campaign had shown that there was a misunderstanding of the situation, and now that the election was over there could be no objection to a frank statement of fact.

There had not been, he said, a full comprehension of the drastic and radical nature of the decree, which required the American Tobacco Company at the outset to distribute among its stockholders securities that had produced an annual income of more than $9,000,000, and that, therefore, had a total value of substantially $100,000,000.

This distribution, he said, took from the American Tobacco Company the very things, and almost all the things, that had excited comment and criticism, such as the control of or connection with the licorice business and the tinfoil business, the United Cigar Stores Company, the connection with the Imperial Tobacco Company and the British-American Tobacco Company and the relations with the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and the American Snuff Company.

Referring to the common ownership of the stock of all the companies, he said, it was unavoidable unless property was to be absolutely confiscated or the creation of another so-called monopoly permitted. The change of stock ownership, he said, had undoubtedly progressed, as shown by sales on the Stock Exchange and transfers on the company's books, and he referred to the announcement of the tUnited Cigar Stores Company that none of the defendants had retained a dollar's interest in it.

He cited the injunctions, some perpetual and some operative during the time the common ownership would probably obtain, these being included in the decree to remove the possibility of a feigned and not a real competition. The injunctions prohibited co-operation among the companies in fixing prices of raw materials or manufactured product, the apportionment of trade, the conveyance of businesses from one to another, the ownership of stock in a corporation by any two and the use of the same offices or clerical organization. The companies were prohibited for five years from having officers or Directors in common or the same agents for the purchase or sale of tobacco or the exchange of financial assistance.

Leaf tobacco, generally speaking, had brought very high prices since disintegration, he said, and although this was due in large measure to a crop shortage, competitive purchasing had been coincident at least with higher prices. Unlike other products, he said, such as clothing, the identity of the manufacturer of tobacco was known to the consumer, who, if displeased, would try some other make.

Competition among tobacco manufacturers, he said, did not take the form of price-cutting, the effect of which was to suggest to the consumer that there had been deterioration in quality. Persistent price-cutting on well-known five-cent cigars had driven them into the three-cent class, and as soon as they reached that class, the five-cent smoker abandoned them and they died. Competition, therefore, took the form of vigorous advertising of old brands, the energetic introduction of new brands, and the devising of inducements to consumers.

"Thousands of women," he said, "urge their husbands and sweethearts to smoke certain brands in order to secure certain silk inserts. In the past they have never been packed in cigarettes selling at less than ten cents. Since the old members of the American Tobacco Company began fighting among themselves, the silk insert has been packed in five-cent cigarettes. That this is a very grave item to charge up to competition is shown by the fact that the cost of silk inserts on only one five-cent brand of American Tobacco Company cigarettes amounts to $300,000 a year."

Mr. Hill declared that under the injunction features of the decree secret ownership was impossible, and added:

"Not only is there publicity as to the identity of the final owner of the tobacco business, but the whole tobacco business is conducted in the open.

"It is likely that 4,000 traveling salesmen are now employed by the various companies which formerly constituted a part of, or were in alliance with, the American Tobacco Company, and whose respective employers are now under the terms of the injunctions referred to. These salesmen are of necessity familiar with the policies of their respective employers, or they would be unable to intelligently do their work.

"Naturally, from such large bodies of men, individuals are constantly changing their employment, and they would carry with them the news of any attempt of collusion between the companies. In one department alone in one company, in the last six months, six or eight high-priced salesmen have resigned to go to an independent concern that was never in any way connected with the American Tobacco Company.

"There are over 5,000 jobbers dealing directly with the American Tobacco Company, and most of them undoubtedly deal with the other tobacco manufacturing concerns that have been cut off from and carved out of the American Tobacco Company, and they are familiar with all trade arrangements.

"In buying the raw material the leaf buyers of the various companies buy at open auction in the presence of crowds of competing buyers, and collusion would be impossible under such conditions.

"Is it possible that sane men managing these various companies would contemplate collusive and feigned competition in the face of such an army of witnesses, and in the teeth of injunctive provisions of a decree, disobedience to which would lead to condign punishment?

"What will be the effect of the competition? No man can tell, but that the competition is real and will continue to be real is absolutely true."

Mr. Hill then referred to the increase in market value of the stock now representing the property of the combination over the former value of the common stock of the American Tobacco Company, and pointed to the fact that almost as soon as the old stock was issued the Government suit was filed and it sold under the shadow of that litigation, and the further fact that in the disintegration proceedings there was a most detailed statement as to the earnings and properties behind the various securities distributed and the securities of the new companies, so that all man had an opportunity to learn for themselves the value of the properties.

"These things," he said, "explain the difference in market values in the aggregate of what has come to the common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, as compared with the market value of their stock before the disintegration. Buyers on the Exchanges were unwilling to pay the full value, based upon income at least, of the old American Tobacco Company's common stock, which sold at a very high price compared with par, and which was subject to the jeopardy of an imminent or pending suit by the Government which had in it the threat of the possibility of a receivership. They not unnaturally are willing to pay a larger amount in the aggregate, for the different things that now represent what this old stock did represent, when the imminence of the Government suit is at an end."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The financial markets here and abroad traveled far last week away from the fears of an European conflagration, which at the close of the previous week had put renewed restraint upon the securities markets, more particularly here in New York, where aggressive bear pressure was put upon prices. Each day lately saw a strengthening of the conviction on the part of bankers here and in Europe that the troublesome problems growing out of the Balkan war would be settled without any general European upheaval. It was clear that the money markets abroad were still showing some reserve in accepting this question as settled beyond all peradventure, but such, in effect, was the view freely expressed by bankers closely informed regarding international affairs.

As concern over the European situation moderated, the Stock Exchange here professed increasing anxiety over the coming reduction of the tariff, and this subject will undoubtedly occupy a considerable share of the attention of the financial district in coming months. Mr. Wilson's announcement that he will call an extra session of Congress about April 15 was, however, regarded by bankers as decidedly favorable news, as it made it clear that the uncertainty inevitably connected with a readjustment of the tariff will not be needlessly prolonged. What is more, bankers are showing far less uneasiness over tariff reduction than the Stock Exchange seemed to display. Business will undoubtedly be influenced, some lines to greater extent than others, by the doubt which prevails regarding the exact direction and extent of the reduction in import duties, but there are several considerations which will do much to make next year's revision and the anticipation of it less unsettling than some past revisions. In the first place, a more or less general outline of what may be expected is supplied in the bills which the Democratic House passed last year and which failed of enactment into law because of President's Taft's veto. Nothing more drastic than those bills is expected, and there is a well-defined feeling in some quarters of the financial district that with the certainty of their measures being put on the statute books the Democrats will be disposed to be more conservative than they felt it necessary to be when they were passing bills last year which there was no reason to expect would receive the Executive approval. With responsibility, it is argued, will come a greater degree of conservatism. Again, the country is now enjoying marked prosperity as a result among other factors of the prodigously bountiful crops, and manufacturers have been flooded with orders which will be sufficient to keep them busy for months to come, providing consumers are not alarmed into a cancellation of their orders or into postponing their specifications against orders already placed, which for a time, at least, would have the same effect as cancellation. And how much reason is there for any such alarm arising? Goods on hand might be subjected to considerable depreciation in value by a reduction in import duties, but any goods which will go into consumption before the early part of next Summer will not be adversely affected by the tariff reduction, which can hardly go into effect until October of next year, even should Congress, as now seems possible, conclude its deliberations and come to a vote on the tariff bills by July. As to the actual effect upon business during the period of transition from present tariff rates to lower, there naturally exists a diversity of opinion, but the condition of business next Fall may well be found when the time comes to be governed much more by other conditions than by such revision of the tariff as is likely to be decided on at the special session of Congress next Spring. Reasonably sure is it that the country if favored by another such crop as it has been blessed with this year will be able easily to pass through the change in the tariff.

Apart from the conditions at home which will affect materially the influence of tariff reduction there is another factor which promises to minimize the inconvenience of transition from one scale of import duties to another. This is the activity which prevails in the world's trade, which not only offers our merchants the opportunity they have had of late of increasing the country's trade abroad, but which at the same time leaves the countries of Europe little or no surplus production which is seeking a market in competition with the output of American mills. Indeed, in so important a branch as the steel industry prices here have actually lagged behind those in the European markets. The continuance of these conditions would do much to strengthen the other factors which may be expected to make it easy for the country to adjust itself to the changes in the tariff. In this connection the speedy restoration of peace in Southeastern Europe and the complete dissipation of the fears which have been overhanging the markets will be a development of much importance to this country.

An incident of last week's markets of more than passing interest was the decline in sterling exchange to a figure below the level at which the gold import movement began in September. That movement was brought to an end largely as a result of the liquidation of American stocks by the European markets. Now a contrary movement has set in. England and the Continent have been buying back a large amount of stock previously sold here. It is estimated that this return movement of American stocks to Europe has amounted to as much as 200,000 shares, or fully a fifth of the largest of the estimates previously made of the extent of Europe's sales of stock in New York. Much of that, of course, was not shipped to this side, and the return movement has in effect amounted to a cancellation, with a certain amount of price adjustment, of so much of the recent sales by Europe. Whether or not the present decline in exchange will lead to a resumption of the gold inflow depends more perhaps on Europe's ability to spare the metal than upon our own need of it. Our bankers have felt that it would be unwise to do anything to force a movement of gold in this direction so long as conditions abroad make it likely that New York competition for gold would be regarded with concern. That Europe is moving away from such a condition is indicated by the somewhat easier tendency displayed at London and Paris last week, but the inference to be drawn therefrom is at least in part offset by the fact that several of the European markets advanced their bank rates last week. Conditions will probably for some time to come suggest caution in entering upon fresh commitments, which would put increased demands upon the money market. But if the pressure of commercial bills, an indication of the large export movement, should force any further substantial decline in sterling exchange an inflow of gold from Europe, with consequent easing of the money market here, would almost necessarily result.

LONDON MARKET RECOVERS.

State of Buoyancy at the Week-End —Turkish Loans Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The stock market opened last week in a nervous, almost panicky, condition in consequence of the alarming reports of the Balkan situation. It closed the week in a state of buoyancy and confidence in the political outlook. Quotations rallied, and for the first time in many weeks the public began to operate. Consols and gilt-edged securities led the way, due to large purchases by the Government for the sinking fund, which took £350,000 worth during the week.

The American market disappointed some of its supporters, as it maintained an unexpected reserve when the good political news caused the other sections to bound ahead, but it was pointed out that the Yankees had kept up their quotations better than any other stocks during the war, and there naturally was less reason for a rebound. The present steadiness of prices of Turkish loans, despite the disastrous defeats of the Ottoman Army, has created comment and considerable surprise.

EXPECT EARLY END OF WAR.

French Speculators Show Renewed Confidence on the Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—M. Poincaré's speech was received with much satisfaction on the Bourse, and the reports that Turkey was seeking an armistice for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace, together with the spirit of mutual concession shown by Austria and Servia regarding their respective rights and claims, tended to impart a cheerful sentiment to the market. Speculators evinced faith in a speedy termination of the war and a settlement of the international questions resulting therefrom. A special feature, indicating the tendency of operators, was Suez, which advanced 85 points in anticipation of increased traffic resulting from the end of the war.

The bi-monthly settlement was carried with great ease, the rates averaging 1¾ per cent. The market is in good condition. No monetary stringency is likely.

BERLIN KEEPS CALM.

Market Firm Throughout the Week and Buoyant at the End.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Although Europe was agitated throughout the week with war alarms, the Berlin Boerse, on the whole, was firm, the operations at times being marked by a fair degree of buoyancy. The increase in the Imperial Bank rate to 6 per cent., having been pretty well discounted in advance, had no untoward effect. The financial world is confident that the rate will recede to normal as soon as the Balkan turmoil is ended.

Steel and iron stocks experienced the most satisfactory advances, owing to good reports of the trade here and in the United States. German shipping shares experienced a boom on the news that English shipping issues were advancing. Canadians recovered several points from the recent decline.

AMERICAN EXHIBIT IN LISBON.

Portuguese Merchants Here Plan to Make It Permanent.

A committee of Portuguese merchants doing business in this city has been formed for the purpose of establishing in Lisbon, the principal Portuguese continental port, a permanent exhibit of American manufactures. The merchants hold that Portugal is now for the first time in its history in a position to welcome goods made on this side of the Atlantic. The merchants entrusted their plan to open a Lisbon-American exhibit to Oscar Potier, who left for Lisbon Saturday and will open negotiations with the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Before sailing Mr. Potier left with the committee a statement in which he said that the treaty recently negotiated between this country and Portugal opened vast new fields to American trade. "It is for that reason," he said, "that it is timely to move in a manner to show Portugal what is made in America, for goods from this country now have the same consideration that is afforded goods from England, Germany and France.

"We are choosing Lisbon as the place for our permanent exposition because in the near future Lisbon will be the junction point for all maritime lines plying the Atlantic from South American ports. With the opening of the Panama Canal its importance will be highly augmented, and it is partly to get ready for the commerce that is to be created by the canal that we are taking this action."

Mr. Potier wants all American manufacturers who might wish to take space in a Lisbon exhibit to communicate with him in care of the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs at Lisbon.

Upon request we shall be glad to submit offerings of readily marketable bonds or notes of railroad, industrial or public utility corporations suitable for trust funds or those of the unrestricted investor.

Inquiries indicating the yield and class of investment desired will facilitate a prompt reply.

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THE PRODUCTION OF SECURITIES AND THE CUSTODY OF THE DIES, ROLLS AND PLATES SHOULD BE ENTRUSTED ONLY TO THOSE WHOSE RELIABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY ARE OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS—SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 16, 2,572,598.

Range for Year 1911. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1912. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 16. Bid	Ask.	Net Change from Week's	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period	Range for Week Ended Nov. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 16, '12.
245	235	205	Apr. 3	164¾	Nov. 11	160	170	−10¼	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	$12,000,000	Sep. 2, '12	3	Q	164¾	164¾	164¼	164¾	201	325
..	..	8½	Oct. 31	2¾	Oct. 17	2¾	2½		Allis-Chalmers Co. tr. rs., 2d ass't pd.	100	17,156,300				3	3	2¾	2¾		870
71⅝	44¾	92⅜	Oct. 4	60	Feb. 1	85	85¼	+1½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	133,887,900	Aug. 26, '12	1	Q	83¼	83¾	81⅝	83½	61¼	165,600
63¾	40	63⅝	Mar. 22	56⅝	Nov. 12	58¼	58	−1½	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,350,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	Q	57¼	57¾	56⅞	56¾	55	900
59⅜	39¾	77	Sep. 19	52¾	Nov. 12	54¾	54¾	−2¼	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,600,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	Q	56	58	52¾	54¾	56¼	30,475
101	92½	101¼	June 30	94	Nov. 15	..	94	−2	American Beet Sugar Co., pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	96¼	96¼	94	94	..	400
97	87	107⅞	Nov. 15	91½	Jan. 2	100	107	+7¾	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	100	3,600,000	Sep. 30, '12	1¾	Q	98½	107¾	98½	105½	..	1,450
125	115	47⅝	Oct. 11	11¼	Feb. 1	41¾	41½	+7½	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300				40½	42¾	38¾	41½	11½	56,900
58¾	42⅜	120¼	Sep. 19	90⅜	Feb. 1	121¼	122½	−½	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	122½	122¾	121	122	90	2,410
135¾	115	135¾	Sep. 25	49⅝	Feb. 1	59¾	60¼	+½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	59¼	60¾	58¾	60	58	4,220
120	115	120	May 24	115	Feb. 14	117¾	119⅞	−⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	118½	118½	118½	118½	116	185
..	..	45½	Nov. 15	30¾	Oct. 8	43½	44	+4	American Cities Co.	100	16,204,700				39¾	40	35¾	44	..	3,400
..	..	83½	June 20	75½	Aug. 6	80¾	81	+1¾	American Cities pf.	100	20,553,500	July 1, '12	3	SA	80	81¾	80	81	..	3,100
..	..	98	June 28	94	Nov. 12	92	94	−½	American Coal Products	100	10,539,300	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	94	94	94	94	..	100
62¾	41¾	59½	Nov. 16	45½	Jan. 19	59½	59¾	+5½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½		58¾	59½	58¾	59½	44¾	32,825
245	201	220	Apr. 6	182	Nov. 7	175	180	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	3	Q	180	180	172	175	212	260
5	3½	7¼	Sep. 25	3	Feb. 19	5½	6	−¼	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				6¼	6¾	5¾	5¾	3¾	200
28⅝	18	29	Sep. 25	20	Feb. 26	27	29	−1½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,545,500	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	29½	28¾	28¼	28½	..	700
25¾	16½	50⅝	May 1	18	Jan. 2	19½	20	−1½	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	20	20	19¼	19¼	19¾	900
12⅜	8	17⅞	Apr. 23	9¼	Mar. 6	12¾	13	−2¾	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				15½	15½	12¾	12¾	..	12,100
34½	26¼	43	Apr. 23	30	Feb. 20	34½	35	−3½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	38	38½	33¾	35	28¼	4,200
48¼	32¼	46⅜	Aug. 17	31¾	Feb. 27	46¼	46¼	+¾	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	Q	45¾	46¾	44	46	36½	21,400
110¾	102	110½	Aug. 14	103	Jan. 9	106¾	107½	−¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '12	1¾	Q	106½	107	106¼	106¾	102½	800
5¾	3	19⅛	Aug. 5	4¾	Jan. 10	14¾	15	−¼	American Malt Corporation.	100	5,737,300				15	15⅜	15	15¼	4½	1,400
43¾	31½	69¼	Aug. 14	42	Jan. 6	62	62½	−1	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,724,500	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	63½	64¼	62¼	62¼	43½	8,400
83⅞	50⅝	91	Sep. 26	67⅜	Feb. 1	70¾	72⅝	−1¾	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 16, '12	1	Q	71¾	72¾	71¾	72¾	77¾	94,900
108½	98¾	109⅜	Sep. 26	102⅜	Jan. 2	106¾	107	+¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 16, '12	1¾	Q	106	106	107	107	102½	407
89½	82	89½	June 10	85	Mar. 11	85	86	−¾	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	85½	85½	85	85¾	86	300
225	225	199	Oct. 18	123	Mar. 6	190	193	..	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	191	193	191	193	..	300
52½	35	44¾	Oct. 8	28	Jan. 19	39¼	41	−¾	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	41	41¾	40	41	34	2,100
122½	112¼	133½	May 13	114¾	Jan. 12	120¾	122	−2¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '12	1¾	Q	121½	121¾	120¾	120¼	118	2,600
111	111	124	Sep. 27	115½	Jan. 5	120¼	122	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '12	1¾	Q	121	121½	121	121½	116	200
..	..	78	Jan. 20	68	Nov. 11	69¾	70	+¾	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '12	1½	Q	68	70	68	69¾	..	400
..	..	81	Sep. 9	70½	Nov. 4	70½	72	−2¾	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	354,740,400	Oct. 15, '12	2	Q	143¾	143¾	142¾	142¾	139	2,430
..	..	100½	Sep. 16	106	Sep. 26	107	107¾	+¾	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	Sep. 3, '12	12½	Q	271	274½	270	270	..	1,400
..	..	106¾	Jan. 19	101½	Jan. 11	104	105	−2½	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	51,415,500	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	104½	104½	104½	104½	98¾	200
..	..	98¾	Nov. 14	97¾	Nov. 14	97½	98¼	−¼	American Water Works Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	97¾	98¼	97¾	97¾	..	1,500
36⅛	25½	31	May 17	23	Nov. 12	18	21	−½	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000				23½	23¾	23	23½	29	400
96¾	85½	94½	Mar. 21	82	Nov. 16	82	82½	−2½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	84½	84¾	83	82	87	1,245
34½	24½	41⅜	May 2	25½	Jan. 25	32½	33	−3	American Writing Paper pf.	10	35,591,450	Oct. 31, '12	50c	Q	34½	35¾	33½	33½	28	850
41¾	29	48	Oct. 2	34	Feb. 1	43¾	43¾	+¾	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	Oct. 16, '12	75c	Q	42¾	44¼	42¾	43¾	37	22,200
108	106½	127½	Oct. 3	105½	Feb. 1	121½	122¾	..	Assets Realization Co.	100	9,967,600	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	123	123	123	123	..	200
90½	44½	47	Oct. 23	41½	Oct. 18	44	46½	+2½	Associated Oil Co.	100	40,000,000	Mar. 1, '07	1.50		44	46¼	44	46¼	..	1,225
116¾	99⅞	111¾	Oct. 4	103¼	Feb. 1	107⅞	108	+¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	172,350,000	Sep. 2, '12	1½	Q	108	108¼	106¾	107⅞	107¼	17,100
105¾	100¾	104¼	Feb. 10	101¾	Jan. 2	101⅝	102	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '12	2½	SA	101¾	101⅞	101½	101⅞	103⅝	600
139¾	117	145¾	Aug. 12	133¾	Jan. 10	138	139	−⅜	Atlantic Coast Line	100	59,354,700	July 10, '12	1¾	SA	138¾	138¾	137	138	131	2,300
..	..	60¾	Aug. 22	53⅜	June 18	57	57¾	..	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	SA	56½	57¼	56½	57	..	910
107	103¼	109¾	June 17	102¾	Feb. 2	106⅝	107¼	..	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	3½	SA	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	..	100
109¾	93½	111⅞	Apr. 30	101¼	Feb. 1	106½	106⅝	+¾	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	152,314,800	Sep. 3, '12	3	SA	106⅝	106¾	105¾	106¾	102⅜	5,550
91	85½	91	Jan. 23	86½	Aug. 13	86	87½	+⅛	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sep. 3, '12	2	SA	86¼	87	86¾	87	89	400
2¾	1¼	2⅞	Apr. 16	⅞	Mar. 23	1½	1⅝	..	Batopilas Mining	20	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¾	100
38¼	26	51⅝	Oct. 2	27¾	Feb. 27	41½	41¾	−2	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000				44	44¾	40¼	41⅝	30	15,110
66¾	54	80	Sep. 23	56½	Feb. 27	69½	71	−4½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	¾	..	73½	73½	70	71	58	2,210
84¾	72	94½	July 2	79¾	Jan. 2	89¼	89½	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	89¾	90	89	89⅛	78	2,600
148¼	129	149	Aug. 12	137½	Mar. 21	144	146¼	+1¾	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	145	145	144	144	145	1,700
10¾	8	11¼	May 15	8	Jan. 22	9¾	9¾	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000				8¼	8¼	8	8	8	900
31	28	40½	Apr. 30	29½	Mar. 18	29½	31	+½	Butterick Co.	100	14,647,200	Sep. 3, '12	¾	Q	31	31	31	31	..	320
..	..	72½	Oct. 5	59¾	Nov. 12	61¼	61½	−½	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	100	10,572,900				65½	66¼	59¾	61¼	..	59,900
247	195¾	95½	Oct. 7	90	Nov. 12	90¼	90½	−1	California Petroleum pf.	100	10,106,000				91	91	90	90¼	..	3,900
..	..	283	Aug. 15	226½	Mar. 4	267½	268	+6	Canadian Pacific	100	180,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	263	268¼	260¾	267½	246	33,960
33¾	18¾	101	Nov. 9	100	Oct. 28	100	100½	..	Case (J. I.) Threshing Machine Co. pf.	100	11,289,500	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	100½	100½	100¼	100¾	..	100
33¾	18¾	33¾	Sep. 24	16½	Feb. 27	20	20¼	−2½	Central Leather Co.	100	39,582,500				31½	31½	29¾	29¾	22¼	7,400
105	91¼	100½	Oct. 17	80	Feb. 27	95	97	−3½	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,277,800	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	98¼	98¾	97¾	97¾	93¾	500
320	280	395	Apr. 27	305	Jan. 9	365	380	−3½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,436,800	Nov. 1, '12	2	Q	370	370	370	370	300	200
86¾	68¾	85¼	Oct. 3	68¼	Feb. 1	81¾	82	−¼	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Sep. 30, '12	1¼	Q	81½	81¾	79¾	81¼	74¾	15,900
31½	15	24¼	Apr. 2	17	Jan. 25	18	20	+¼	Chicago & Alton	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	18½	18½	18½	18½	..	100
25¼	17¼	20¾	Oct. 26	16⅜	July 19	18¼	18¾	−½	Chicago Great Western	100	45,155,200				18¾	19	18	18¼	20¾	8,200
49¼	35½	39½	Apr. 8	31⅛	Sep. 18	35	35½	−½	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,996,300				35	36	35	35	35	2,100
133½	105¾	117⅝	Nov. 7	99¼	July 13	115¼	115¾	+½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,200	Sep. 3, '12	2½	SA	115¾	116¾	114	115¾	110⅝	37,180
155¼	141	146	Jan. 2	140	July 15	140	143	−2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sep. 3, '12	3½	SA	140	140	140	140	148½	150
150½	138½	145	Apr. 28	134½	July 12	139⅝	140	−¼	Chicago & Northwestern	100	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	140¼	141	139½	140	145¾	2,100
144	130¾	144	Jan. 30	126	July 16	130	140	−2	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	100	18,566,200	Aug. 20, '12	3½	SA	134	134	134	134	..	100
3¾	1¾	3¾	Apr. 18	1¼	Feb. 16	1½	2	..	Chicago Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	8,523,000				2	2	1½	2	1¾	700
7¼	4¾	10¾	Apr. 18	3¾	Nov. 11	4	5	−1⅝	Chicago Union Traction pf. tr. rcts.	100	4,571,700				4	5	3¾	3¾	6¼	600
27½	16½	50⅜	Nov. 8	25	Jan. 15	48¾	48¾	+2¾	Chino Copper	5	8,855,590				49¼	50	47¾	48½	32¾	62,980
66	48¼	62½	Apr. 23	52	Nov. 15	52	53	−3	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	47,056,300	Sep. 1, '10	2	..	52	52	52	52	63¼	100
98	94¼	101½	Apr. 17	96	Jan. 31	97	101¾	−¾	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 21, '12	1¼	Q	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	..	100
..	..	135	Nov. 15	135	Nov. 15	135	..	..	Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland pf.	50	428,500	Nov. 1, '12	3	SA	135	135	135	135	..	100
39¾	25	43¾	Sep. 26	28¼	Feb. 28	36¼	36¾	−½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	36	37¼	35	36¾	28	4,600
148¼	123¾	149½	Aug. 12	138¼	Feb. 17	142¼	143¾	..	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,738,400	Sep. 16, '12	1½	Q	144	144¼	142	142¾	141	3,300
15¾	9¾	22⅜	Oct. 19	10	Jan. 16	15⅞	16	−¼	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,777,300				17¼	17¾	15¾	15⅞	10¾	10,030
85	73	89½	Oct. 18	76¼	Jan. 3	79	80	−3½	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,826,900	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	83¾	83¾	79	79	75½	2,530
75	60	86	June 15	70	Apr. 3	85	88	..	Crex Carpet Co.	100	2,995,400	June 15, '12	3	SA	85	85	85	85	..	100
58	35	35	Oct. 2	33	Nov. 12	..	35	−2	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	100	8,712,000				33	33	33	33	..	100
174¾	159½	175½	Feb. 6	166	July 8	167½	169	+1¾	DELAWARE & HUDSON.	100	42,503,000	Sep. 20, '12	2¼	Q	167½	168	166	168	171¼	1,740
570	505	569	Jan. 29	530	Aug. 23	540	550	−1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	30,277,000	Oct. 20, '12	2½	Q	535	549½	535	548¾	540	425
55	17¾	24	Mar. 27	18½	July 12	21½	22¼	−1¾	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000				21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	23¾	100
74	36¾	46¼	Jan. 24	34½	June 19	40	40½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	40½	41	40	40½	49¼	1,022
38¼	29	39½	Aug. 21	23¾	Oct. 23	27¼	28	−¼	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	Q	27¾	27¾	27	27½	22	3,100
97	82	100	Nov. 8	92½	May 9	90¼	105	..	Du Pont de Nemours Powder pf.	100	16,068,800	Oct. 25, '12	1¾	Q	100	100	100	100	..	100
38⅝	27¼	39¼	Apr. 8	30¼	Jan. 11	34½	34¾	+¼	ERIE	100	112,378,900				34½	34¾	33¾	34¼	32¾	17,100
61¼	45⅜	57⅜	Apr. 11	50⅛	Feb. 3	51	51⅜	−⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,403	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	51⅝	52	50¾	51¼	52¾	3,700
49¾	35	48	Apr. 11	40	Feb. 3	42½	43⅛	−⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	44	200
36	13	21⅜	Sep. 25	11¼	Feb. 23	14½	18	−7⅛	FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	13¾	13½	13¼	13¼	16	200
66¼	37	52¾	Sep. 26	37⅛	Jan. 23	43	45½	−⅜	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Sep. 15, '12	1½	Q	45½	45½	44	44¾	49½	1,120
135	104½	225	Aug. 12	128	Jan. 2	190	210	+9¾	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	100	8,538,900	Sep. 3, '12	1½	Q	200	200	200	200	..	130
168⅝	142	188½	July 25	153	Jan. 2	181¾	183	−2½	General Electric Co.	100	77,753,200	Oct. 15, '12	2	Q	181	182	180¼	181	154½	935
51¾	35	42⅜	Sep. 3	30	Feb. 26	34½	35¼	−1	General Motors	100	15,546,900				34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	35	100
86⅞	74½	82¾	Sep. 3	70¼	May 3	76¾	78	−⅞	General Motors pf.	100	13,929,400	Nov. 1, '12	3½	SA	77¾	77⅞	77	77½	79	400
200	..	200	Oct. 18	155	May 2	186	190	−3	George W. Helme Co.	100	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	187	187	187	187	..	100
7⅞	1½	5	Mar. 15	2¾	Oct. 9	2½	2¾	..	Goldfield Consolidated Mines.	10	35,591,450	Oct. 31, '12	50c	Q	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	4½	9,300
..	..	81	Sep. 9	70½	Nov. 4	70½	72	−2¾	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	60,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1	..	71	71	70¾	70¾	..	2,800
..	..	100½	Sep. 16	106	Sep. 26	107	107⅞	+¾	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	107¼	107¼	107	107½	..	3,200
140	119	143⅝	Aug. 10	126	Jan. 11	138	138⅝	−1	Granby Con. Mining, Smelting & Power.	100	15,000,000				74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	..	100
63¾	33¾	53	Sep. 26	36	Jan. 31	45½	45¾	+⅛	Great Northern pf.	100	209,990,100	Nov. 1, '12	1¾	Q	139¼	139⅝	136½	137⅝	128	17,650
..	..	53	Sep. 26	36	Jan. 31	45½	45¾	+⅛	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	..	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11	50c	..	47	47	45	45¾	43½	4,400
147	132	144¼	Jan. 23	120⅜	May 9	127	129	..	Guggenheim Exploration	100	18,082,100	Oct. 1, '12	62½c	Q	55¼	55¾	54½	55¾	..	1,700
..	..	21⅛	Oct. 10	18½	Sep. 16	19½	19¾	−⅜	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	106,296,000	Aug. 3, '12	3½	SA	128¾	129	128¾	128¼	141¾	500
20⅝	13½	22	July 2	16⅜	Jan. 3	19¾	19¾	−⅛	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	100	14,458,800				20¼	20½	19	19½	..	11,100
56⅜	39¾	67⅝	Oct. 15	53⅜	Jan. 3	65	65¼	..	Interborough-Metropolitan vot. tr. ctfs.	100	60,419,500				20¼	20¼	19¾	19½	15½	7,600
..	..	53½	July 9	42	Nov. 13	40	45	−8	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,900				65¼	65¾	63¾	65	47¾	14,850
129¾	99¾	126⅞	Sep. 10	105¼	Feb. 1	120	123½	..	International Agricultural	100	7,520,000				42	42	42	42	..	100
128¼	115	121⅝	Apr. 16	116¼	Jan. 17	115¼	119⅜	−⅝	International Harvester.	100	76,793,500	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	120¾	121	119¾	121	100	2,800
13⅜	9	10⅝	May 23	9¾	Jan. 17	12⅞	13	−⅛	International Harvester pf.	100	50,887,500	Sep. 3, '12	1¾	Q	118	118	118	118	120¼	150
56⅝	44⅜	62⅞	May 22	45¾	Jan. 3	53⅜	54½	+⅛	International Pa

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company
First & Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds.

The undersigned have agreed to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the holders of the above-named bonds. Bondholders are invited promptly to deposit their bonds with the Committee's Depositary, THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, or with the Sub-Depositary, the GIRARD TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania; transferable certificates of deposit will be issued therefor.

The deposit agreement provides that the holders of certificates of deposit who may be dissatisfied with any plan submitted by the Committee, upon payment of a proportionate part of the expenses of the Committee (but not exceeding a sum equal to one-half of one per cent. of the par value of the bonds represented by such certificates of deposit) and interest moneys advanced, but without compensation to the Committee for its services, may withdraw their deposited bonds within three weeks from the commencement of the publication of notice that such plan has been adopted and lodged with the Depositary or Sub-Depositary.

Arrangements have been made for an advance on or after NOVEMBER 11TH, 1912, to the depositors of an amount equivalent to the interest due November 1st, 1912.

Copies of the Committee's circular and of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained at either of the above-named Depositaries.

Dated New York, November 2nd, 1912.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman;
ARTHUR V. MORTON,
W. N. ELY,
HARRISON NESBIT,
GEORGE R. TELLER,
RODMAN E. GRISCOM,
Committee.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, Secretary,
37 Wall Street, New York.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN, MENKEN & GRISCOM,
Counsel to the Committee.

Savings

Investors consult The New York Times Weekly Financial Review for help as to the disposition of their savings. Best guide to financial markets. List of active and inactive securities, range of prices for the year, dividend announcements, reports of produce and metal markets. Every Monday. Mailed anywhere in the United States for One Dollar a year.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 16, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 16, 1912. Asked.
Adirond. El. P..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	22	23
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	65	66
Albany So. 5s..	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	..
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 12	88¾	90
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	46	47
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	.....	67	70
Do 6% cum.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	85	86
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 6% notes,'21	2,190,100	3	S	F. & A.	97½	98½
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	76¼	76¾
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9½
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Asheville L. & P 1st s. f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	99
Ao. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s,'35.	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40...	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	100	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100½	101½
Bit. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35....	610,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	90	92
Do ref. ex. 6s,'57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	103	103½
But. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	105
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102¾
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	96
B. & L. E. 5s,'36	7,056,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & Lockp. 5s..	500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	65
B. & N. Falls El. L. & P. 1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Butte E. & P. Co.	4,037,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	195	198
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	89	92½
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	78	82
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	123¾	128½
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110	110½
Cent. Ark. & E. 1st 5s, '40.....	1,085,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,923,000	5	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.....	1,250,000	..	..	.....	85	..
Do 6s, 1940..	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	83½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.....	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Ch.-Sierre R. & S. E. 1st 5s....	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	96
Citiz. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Clev. El. R. 5s,'13	4,651,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100
Cleveland Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,846,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Col. Spgs. El. 1st 5s, '20	.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Col. Spgs. L. & P. 1st 5s, '19..	.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	80	..
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	Sep. 1, 12	85	95
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951,						
st. red'mble..	10,682,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Do unstamp..	1,709,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Con. Gas, E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,664,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	88¾
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 12	75¾	76¼
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103¾	103¾
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.....	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	8,407,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.....	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22.....	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
El. B. & S. pf..	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	100b	101b
E. St. L. & Sub. pf	7,000,000	1¾	QJ	F.M.A.N	..	..
Do coll. tr. 5s, '32	8,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	96
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	34	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	QS	Jan 15, 13	84	87
El Paso E. 5s,'32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Emp. Dis. El. 5s	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	89
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	90
Fed. L. & T. Co	4,700,000	..	..	.....	34	36
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 30,12	83½	85
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	92½b	95b
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s.....	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Gas & El. Sec. Co	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	93	98
Ga. Lt., P. & Ry's	6,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s, '41	2,335,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	85
Ga. Nav. & E.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	30	33
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	70	75
Do 6s, '32....	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	93
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	850,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	83	86
Ind. Ry. of Buf.:						
Buf. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104	105
Do deb. 5s, '17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104½	..
L. & O. Div. 1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	..	98
B. & L. Div. 1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	103
Ind. Trac 4s, '49 receipts	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	70½
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, 1930	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	22
Do preferred	9,407,500	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	40	41
Do 1st 1r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	104½	105
K. C. Elv. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	78
Kan. C. West. 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	85
K. C. Met. St. Ry. con. ex. 1st 5s, '51	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
Kan. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	97½b	100b
Do 5s of '22..	2,949,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Leav'nw'h L., H. & P. 5s.....	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
L. Rock H. S. & W. R. R. 4s,'39	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	83¾	..
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20..	800,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '33...	409,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Los A. G. & E. 5s	4,893,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. El. (Corp. Reading) 5s of '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98½	100
Min. St. Ry. 6s. '13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	103½	104¾
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,12	92½b	95b
Do 1st 6s, '46.	1,696,000	2	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Muskogee G. & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 10, 12	95b	97½b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Nat. L. H. & P. 1st col. tr. 5s,'19, B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97¾	100
Nat. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'20, C	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97¼	99
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s.....	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
N. F. Pow. 5s,'32	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	101	101¼
Niag. L. & O. P. 5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
N. Y. & Westch'r Ltg. 4½s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82½	85
Do deb. 5s,'54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. I. & Mont. P.	4,000,000	1½	Q	M. & N.	..	7
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	40	45
Do 1st 6s, '31	10,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	89	92
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35.....	17,544,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	87½
Nor. St. Power.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Do preferred	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	87¾b	89½b
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	102
Okla. Ry. 5s....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	7,362,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. P. stock..	8,509,000	..	..	.....	78	..
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,566,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	94¾
Do deb. 6s, '21	8,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945...	1,633,000	2½	S	J. & N.	91¾	92½
O. & C. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	100
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Otum. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	92½b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	101½
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'14	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	99¼
Port. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102½
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40.....	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	88
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs	19,970,440	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	108	109
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	$50	..
Do pf. ($50)..	500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	$49	$50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	5	S	J. & J.	97	100
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Do preferred	6,360,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	81	83
Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14...	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Roanoke R. & P. 5s '53	V	5	S	J. & J.	96	98
Roanoke T. & L. 5s, '58	1,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Roch. Ry. & L. 5s tax ex. pt N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	95½
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Rockf'd (Ill.) R. 5s of '39.....	1,564,000	5	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'48	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	..
St. Clair Co. G. & E. 1st con. 5s, '59	1,581,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	95
St. Jos. (Mo.) R. L. H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	99½
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 5s, 1929	1,861,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	97½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 16, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 16, 1912. Asked.
Sagn. Val. Tr. 5s	$13,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	..	S	F. & A.	96	98
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st5s,'39	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.....	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	62½	65
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	62½	65
Do con. 5s,'32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	100½	101½
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29....	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s..	3,701,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s....	3,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	99
So. Cal. Ed'n Co	9,975,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,057,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	98½
Sprfld. (Mo.) R. & L. F. L. 5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Superior W., L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	83½
Stan G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$22½	$24
Do pf. ($50)..	10,977,950	2	Q	Dec 15, 12	$50b	$51b
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	24¼
Do preferred	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Dec. 2, 12	78¼	79
Tex Tr. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Tri-City R. & L.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	56	..
Do preferred	2,826,300	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	94½	96½
Do 5s of '25..	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97¾	..
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49.....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82½	83½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s....	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	91½	93
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64½	64½
UG & E of NJ. 5s	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	..
U.L. & Rys 5s,'32	4,375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	..
United Util.....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	37	40
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100b	102½b
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	4½	S	M. & S.	95½	97
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & S.	95¾	96
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	89	91
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 12	89½	90
Do con. 4s,'51	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	83¾	84½
Wash.-Va. Ry..	1,378,000	1½	S	Nov 1, 12	45	50
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	75	..
W. Cit. G. & E. pf	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 12	90	92½
West'n Power..	14,670,000	..	..	.....	25	27½
Do 6% cum. pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	55	57
West. Penn. Rys 5s of '31.....	V	5	S	A. & O.	100½	101½
West. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	4	..	.....	55	60
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	95b	100b
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El. 5s,'41	677,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Wheel. Tr. Co. 1st cons. 5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35.....	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Bank Note Co. ($50).....	$5,000,000	1	Q	Nov 15,12	52	54¼
Do pf. ($50).	5,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,12	53	54
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Nov 15,12	215	222
Do preferred	8,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100	102½
Am. Glue Co....	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	105	110
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Sep. 1, 12	143½	146
Am. Graphoph..	1,500,000	3¾	..	1907	52½	56
Do preferred	1,500,000	7	Q	Nov 15,12	77	82
Am. Screw.....	3,000,000	2½	S	Sep 30, 12	156	159
Am. Steel F. 6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	100	100½
Am. Typef'ders	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 12	48½	50
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 15, 12	102	103½
Am. Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	S	Oct. 1	3	4
Ast. V'neer Mls. & Dock 6s, '41	490,000	6	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	116	118½
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	103½	107½
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	82	90
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	120	126
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,12	119¼	121
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 12	100	110¼
Brit.-Am. Tob..	11,000,000	6s	y	Sep 30, 12	23¼	23⅝
Brad. Copper...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8⅞	9
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	181	183
Do 7s, new..	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	181	183
B.R.T. 5% notes	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100	96¾ 101
Case, J. I., pf....	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	140	142
Celluloid	1,406,800	1	..	1907	2	3
Cen. Fireworks.	1,267,200	3½	A		23	25
Do preferred	500,000	$10	Q	Sep. 2, 12	650	680
Chesebr'gh Mfg						
Consol. Coal ref. s. f. 4½s, '34.	4,983,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93
1st & f. 5s,'50	13,596,000	2	S	J. & D.	92⅝	92¾
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	11	14
Do preferred	1,149,500	..	..	.....	50	60
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	86	89
Do preferred	800,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 12	105	107
Hav. Tobacco..	29,790,700	..	..	.....	4	10
Hav. Tob. pf...	4,703,800	..	..	.....	8	20¼
Houston Oil....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	68
Do preferred		..	..	.....	67	134
Int. Nickel.....	88,000,000	2	..	Dec. 2, 12	132	108
Do preferred	9,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	107	
Interoc Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	70	71½
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	97	97½
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Lanston Mono..	6,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	91	91½
L. V. Coal Sales	6,060,800	2½	..	Oct 21, 12	235	240
Lima Loco. Cor. 1st 6s, 1932....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	101
Man. Shit. W....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	70	75
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	102	102½
Marconi of Am. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7¼
Mays Oil ($1)..	875,000	..	..	.....	225	80
McAndrew & F.	V	2½	Q	Oct 15, 12	190	200
Merg. Linotype	12,797,800	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	224	225½
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	94
Otis Elevator...	6,371,500	1	Q	Oct 15, 12	76	78
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	102	104
Park & Tilf. 6s	2,840,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	97
Penn. Textile...	1,575,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Pett. Mull.....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	31	34
Do preferred	2,250,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	99	100
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57.....	4,628,300	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	3	Q	Nov 15,12	599	600
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 12	188	..
Royal Bak. P..	10,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 12	214	217
Do. 6% cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	107	108
Saf. C., H. & L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	114½	115¼
Singer Mfg.....	60,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	287	288
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	2	S	Jun 29, 12	35	40
Do preferred	800,000	4	S	Jun 29, 12	106	110
Stand. Oil, N. J.	100,000,000	35	Q	Dec 16, 12	390	393
Stern Bros. pf..	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec. 2, 12	80	85
Studebaker Cor.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	41½	43
Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec. 2, 12	96	97
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	105½
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	33½	42
Do 1st pf....	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	105	109
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	102½	106½
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	15,000,000	1	Q	Nov. 1, 12	53½	57⅝
Un. Cig. St. Am.	27,162,000	..	..	.....	115	115¾
Do preferred	4,527,000	..	..	.....	121	122
U. S. Env. 5s..	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102½
Do preferred	3,750,000	3½	S	Nov 11,12	117	118¾
Do common..	750,000	..	..	.....	97	103
U. S. Motor....	12,193,350	..	..	.....	1-16	⅛
Do preferred	11,491,133	2¾	Q	Jul 15 11	¼	1½
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22.....	3,750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101
West. Pac. 5s..	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84¾	84⅝

y—Interim dividend.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 12	400	410
Bankers Trust..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1,

WHEAT HAS STEADY, DOWNWARD COURSE

Mill Orders Fall Off as Heavy Movement Continues with No Export Demand.

CORN TUMBLES; OATS STEADY

Cotton's Long Advance Checked as Spinners Curtail Orders—Beef Prices Sustain Pork.

Wheat has declined from 3 to 4 cents a bushel in the last week, with the lowest prices made on Saturday. From the high point of October the decline has been from 8½ to 9¼ cents a bushel. The decline has been in Spring and Winter wheats, and also in Canadian wheats, while Red Winter wheat has been relatively strong and in the past month has advanced 3 to 4 cents a bushel, the result of the great shortage of the Winter wheat crop. This has brought some firmness into the Winter wheat flour market, while other grades of flour have declined in proportion to the weakness in the contract market.

Reports from mill centres the last two weeks show a material falling off in the volume of buying. Sales have been considerably under the output, and the ordering on old contracts has materially fallen off.

The movement of wheat has been very heavy. During the last week the receipts at primary points were 12,643,000 bushels against 11,500,000 bushels last week and 4,686,000 bushels last year. The visible supply on Monday showed a large increase.

Exporters state that there is practically no improvement in the car conditions and that it is a struggle to get cars to fill contracts already made, and there is no evidence of any supply of cars which will permit additional export offerings with any certainty of getting the grain to fit the steamer sailing date. With the ocean freight rates amounting to $1,000 to $1,400 on each load of grain, the risk is too great to take the chance of having to pay dead freight against the possible profit in export business.

Foreign supplies of wheat continue much in excess of last year, and as a result the European visible supply is rapidly increasing. European crop news seems to be seasonably favorable.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN. — The tendency of the corn market has been almost as steadily downward as the movement in wheat. Since the opening of the month corn prices have declined on December about 6 cents a bushel. The decline from the high point made at the end of October has been about 7 cents a bushel. The decline in values has been due to natural conditions. The Government report showing the extraordinary fine quality of the corn was one factor in addition to the immense size of the crop reported produced.

The corn crop, according to the Government estimate, is 638,000,000 bushels more than last year and the quality 101.1, against 80.5. The crop of oats is 1,416,000,000 bushels of 33 pounds, against 922,000,000 bushels last year of 31.1 pounds. The barley crop is 65,030,000 bushels more than last year; the hay crop is 17,500,000 tons more, and the reports from crop experts generally are that the supply of green forage crops raised this year for the purpose of green forage consumption by the means of silos has been unprecedented.

OATS.—The oats market declined to practically the low record made in the last decline when September oats were sold at 80¾ but notwithstanding the pronounced weakness in wheat and corn there was no evidence of pressure on the oats market. The movement during the week showed a considerable falling off at the inter or. On Saturday the Western receipts were only half the interior shipments giving quite a firm undertone to the market.

PROVISIONS.

The movement of hog product values was moderately upward, although speculation was extremely limited and lacked feature. Hog receipts were not so heavy, and with some support from packing interests the contract market slowly advanced, showing a little reaction from the extreme at the close of the week. The trade is operating very cautiously, as it is not at all clear what is likely to be the movement of hogs as the season advances. The low price of feeding stuffs and the unusual feeding conditions this fall give hope of an increased supply of livestock later, but there is considerable hog sickness reported and the tendency toward increasing supply may not be as great as would naturally be expected from the fact that corn is 12c to 14c a bushel lower than last year and hogs are over 1c a pound above last year. This makes very material profit in feeding hogs. The supply of cattle, however, is very short and quotations are still at record values, which makes for the extreme prices of beef and increases the demand on the lower-priced meat products. The situation in lard is naturally influenced by the position of compound lard. With a large cottonseed crop this year there is probability of a large oil production and a large compound output. The latter is selling at present at about 3c a pound under the price of Western lard.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Paramount in the developments of the last week was the strength of the spot position of cottonseed oil and the peremptory refusal of crude mills to recognize in most instances the declines in the local future market. Values have been steadfastly maintained at the South, although several of the active future options have scored recessions equivalent to ½ to 1c per gallon. A marked divergence of opinion is noticeable as to the ability of crude holders to retain their independent position. In certain circles the theory was advanced that Southeastern mills realize the limited cotton crop in their territory and are imbued with the belief that Western oil mills are well engaged ahead, despite their greater cotton production.

COTTON.

After ruling at levels which represented enhancement equivalent to nominally $10 per bale from the low of the season, the cotton market developed an easier and more irregular undertone. The activity on the part of certain large interests showed no pronounced contraction, but it was evident that the rise in values had materially affected the technical position of the market, the attitude of spinners, and apparently increased the disposition on the part of Southern holders to again relinquish a portion of their surplus.

A peculiar situation prevails in the foreign market. Repeatedly during the last week the Liverpool market took the initiative in establishing lower prices. Considerable attention was attracted by the decreased spot sales at that centre particularly as these were supplemented by reports from the American South to the effect that Europe had been about supplied with urgent requirements. Many had been prepared for advices of a business revival in various sections abroad as a result of the more peaceful political outlook in Southeastern Europe. While the actual termination of the hostilities may result in a change of tenor in the foreign trade news, to date the response has been quite disappointing.

The Census Bureau figures which were issued during the week were quite a comfort to the holders of actual cotton and contracts. It was reported that during October the consumption by American manufacturers aggregated 511,000 bales, compared with 457,000 in September, the amount used from month to month at this rate, the year's consumption would approach 5,700,000 bales. It is made clear, therefore, that a crop of about 14,000,000 bales should be fairly well absorbed unless there is a decided contraction in the volume being used by American mills and a sharp falling off in exports to an average which would suggest a 6,000,000 than 9,500,000 or 10,000,000

MADE BY AMERICAN WORKMEN
Hartford-Saxony
WOVEN IN THE BACK
the American Rug
A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY
for Private Homes
A DEEP PILE LOOM TUFTED RUG
and Public Places
A RUG OF REGAL SPLENDOR

THE BUSINESS WORLD

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

Last Week's Advances and Declines Nearly Equal in Number.

The number of declines shown last week in Dun's list of minimum wholesale prices came closer to equaling the advances than for some time. Twenty-three commodities were quoted at levels lower than those of the previous week, while twenty-eight showed increased cost. For the first time in several months the declining quotations in the foodstuffs market exceeded the advances, there being ten and eight, respectively. The market for drugs, chemicals, and oils showed the greatest number of changes, nineteen, eleven of which were advances. The only other market to show a total of six or more changes was metals, where the advances and declines were evenly divided. Forty-three of the fifty-one changes indicated were confined to these three markets, with the remainder shown in burlaps, grains, hides, silks (raw), and turpentine. Three of the increases and eleven declines were quoted at prices lower than those of a year ago.

The changes last week, with comparative prices for the previous week and last year, follow:

ADVANCES.

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, marrow, choice	$5.85	$5.70	$4.75
Burlap, 10½-oz., 40-inch	.089	.087	.054
Burlap, 8-oz., 40-inch	.07	.068	.0415
Butter, creamery, extras	.345	.33	.345
Eggs, nearby, fancy	.55	.53	.50
Eggs, Western, firsts	.29	.28	.31
Acid, tartaric, crystals	.305	.30	.3025
Balsam fir, Canada	6.25	6.00	4.00
Balsam Peru	1.65	1.60	1.50
Epsom Salts, domestic	.80	.50	.77
Ergot, Russian	2.00	1.90	1.25
Oil lemon	1.35	1.30	1.55
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	.35	.32	.29
Nitrate soda, 95 per cent.	2.57½	2.55	2.22½
Sulphate ammonia, dom.	3.22½	3.20	3.20
Wheat, No. 2 red, n. o.	1.066	1.07	.97¾
Barley, malting	.62	.58	1.19
Hides, No. 1 buff	.15¾	.15½	.15¾
Hides, open-h. Pitts	.18¼	.18	.15¾
Billets, wire rods, Pitts	30.00	30.00	21.40
Copper, lake, N. Y.	29.00	29.00	25.00
Oil, cotton., S., white	.17¾	.173	.12¾
Petroleum, crude	.06	.0585	.0593
Lard, prime steamed	1.70	1.65	1.30
Pork, mess, Chicago	16.623	16.50	15.623
Mackerel, Norway No. 1, 165-180			
Cloves, Zanzibar	31.00	30.00	32.00
	.19	.17½	.14

DECLINES.

Beans, medium	4.75	4.90	4.20
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.14¾	.15	.15
Apples, evaporated, choice, in cases, 1911	.07	.08	.09
Arsenic, white	.05¼	.055	.02¾
Oil, wintergreen, natural, sweet birch	1.50	1.55	1.40
Quicks.lver	1.40	1.70	1.55
Flour, Spring clear, new crop	.58	.60	.63
Spelter, New York	4.25	4.50	4.10
Lead, New York	.0745	.075	.0645
Tin, New York	.0472	.0475	.0475
Oil, cod, domestic	.50	.5015	.4315
Oil, corn	.41	.42	.52
Oil, linseed, city, raw	.0555	.0563	.063
Oil, soya bean	.55	.58	.80
Beef, live, Chicago	.063	.065	.075½
Hogs, live, Chicago	5.20	5.30	4.50
Sheep, live, Chicago	7.30	7.40	5.90
Silk, raw, Shanghai, best	4.20	4.28	2.50
Nutmegs, 100s-110s	15¼	15¾	4.05
Mace	.51¾	.53	.14½
Ginger, Cochin	.08¼	.085	.05
Turpentine	.41½	.42	.48

SWEATER PRICES HIGHER.

Spot Stocks of Desirable Lines Low—Underwear Situation Unchanged.

Although the prices on the new sweater lines are generally from 10 to 25 per cent. higher than they were last season, the manufacturers showing these goods report an unusually strong demand. A few of the mill agents are still holding back, but, in the majority of cases, salesmen are now on the road and doing well. Stocks of sweater coats are exceptionally low, and immediate delivery on desirable merchandise is practically out of the question. In many instances buyers are willing to pay premiums of 20 per cent. and more to get quick shipments, and are asking manufacturers to ship goods by express.

There was no change of note in the underwear end of the local knit goods market. Prices on many of the leading lines are cotton ribbed and fleece lined goods have not yet been made known, and there is still a good deal of uncertainty as to when the opening of these lines will be made. Some wool lines are out, and the orders already booked are said to be satisfactory.

Several lines of cotton and wool hosiery for Fall, 1913, have been opened, but the manufacturers of fleece lined goods are still undecided about prices. The market is generally strong, and hosiery for immediate delivery is scarce.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
6,700	Allied Sec. Co.	90	88	89	..
400	Am. Wat. W. & G. Co. pf	97¾	97½	97¾	+ ¼
8,700	Brit. Am. Tob.	23⅞	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
7,000	Emerson-B.	77	72½	76⅞	+ 4⅜
2,150	Emerson-B., pf.	101	99¾	101	+ ⅜
710	Man. Shirt Co., pf.	12⅜	11½	12	— ⅛
1,100	Man. Shirt Co. w. i.	73	70½	72¾	— ⅛
300	Mar. Am. New	7	7	7	+ ⅛
1,200	Mays Oil	26	27	27	— 1
6,400	Oil F. of Mex.	2⅛	2¼	2¾	+ ½
10	Penn. Textile	24	24	24	— ½
215	Stan. Oil of N.J.	390	390	390	— 6
18,500	Tob. Prod. pf.	105¼	102¾	103¼	..
53,500	U. Cig. St. w. i.	117⅞	112	115¼	+ 1⅝
300	U. S. Motor	¾	3-16	3-16	+ 1-16
200	U.S.Lt.& H.new	13½	13	13½	..

RAILROAD.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
4,000	Man. Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ 1/16

MINING.

1,900	Alaska G. M.	9½	8⅝	8⅞	— ¾
3,500	Beaver Con.	41	40	41	+ 1
6,150	Big Four	45	43	45	..
37,400	Braden Cop.	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ⅝
815	Brit. Col. Cop.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
1,400	Brit. Mines	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ 1/16
8,450	Butte & N. Y.	2¼	1⅞	2	+ 1-16
6,200	Chesterfield Cop.	16	15	15	..
4,000	C. O. D. Cons.	8	6	8	+ 1
2,200	Con. A. S., new	⅛	7-16	7-16	— 1-16
300	Davis-Daly Cop.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— 1/16
4,000	Dia. Daisy	6	5	6	..
4,000	Dia. Bl. Butte	6	5	5	..
2,820	El Paso New	6	5	5⅝	..
10	First Nat. Cop.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
600	Florence	74	72	74	— 1
2,400	Giroux Mining	4 15-16	4½	4¾	— ⅛
15,000	Gold Hill Cons.	⅝	½	½	— 1-16
11,000	Goldfield Min.	7½	7⅛	7⅛	..
1,000	Gr.-Can., new	10	9½	9¾	..
800	Kerr Lake				
850	La Rose Con.	2 13-16	2 11-16	2 13-16	+ ⅛
1,600	Mag. Val., new	13¼	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
5,285	McKin.-Dar.	2¾	2	2	— 1/16
20,000	Mut. Min. Co.	50	43	49	+ 6
3,900	Nev. Hills	1⅝	1½	1½	..
3,900	Nipiss. Mines	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
850	North But. Dev.	5-16	⅜	5-16	— 1-16
2,850	Ohio Copper	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝	— 1-16
6,645	P. S. & R. w. i.	2	1⅝	1 15-16	+ ⅛
400	S. Ut. M. & M.	½	½	½	— ⅛
14,900	Stewart Min.	1 11-16	1	1 9-16	+ 5-16
27,000	Tono. Merger	98	90	91	— 7
4,500	Ton. Ext.	2 13-16	2⅝	2¾	+ 3-16
2,800	Tri-Bullion	⅜	11-16	11-16	— 1-16
5,275	Tularosa	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	..
450	Tuolumne Cop.	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6,000	Union Copper	3-16	⅛	3-16	..
3,600	West End Cons.	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝	— 1-16
3,400	Wett. Sil. M.	24	22	23	— 1
5,250	Yukon Gold	3 5-16	3⅛	3¼	..

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$58,000	Braden Cop. 6s.	185	178	182	+ 3
50,000	Braden Cop. 7s.	183	177	182	+ 13
2,000	Br. Cop. 7s, n.	182	182	182	+ 2½
74,000	B. R. T. 5% n.	96¾	96¼	96 11-16	— 1-16
10,000	Chi. El. new 5s	98	98	98	..
1,000	Mason Val. 6s.	150	150	150	..
82,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	99 15-16	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
12,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1960	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
281,000	West. Pac. 5s.	84½	84	84½	+ ½

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Lower Rates Granted on Mica Disks and Metal Coverings.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that small disks of mica imported by the Victor Talking Machine Company are entitled to enter under the Tariff act of 1909 as manufactures of mica, with duty at the rate of 10 cents a pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, as provided for in Paragraph 91. The customs authorities assessed the merchandise under Paragraph 95 of the law as carbon disks, with a tax of 30 per cent. on the value. In sustaining the importer's contention, Judge Hay says it is difficult to understand how the goods could have been classified under Paragraph 95. The Collector is reversed, with an order to reliquidate the entries at the lower rate.

The board sustained a protest filed by the Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company, in which it was alleged that metal coverings for leads were assessed incorrectly at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under the present tariff as "unusual coverings." It was claimed that the containers were dutiable properly at the same rate as their contents. The board holds that the testimony and samples demonstrate that the coverings are usual, and are not used otherwise than in the bona-fide transportation of the merchandise contained. The Collector is reversed.

The board has decided against the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company regarding the classification of wrought iron tanks, cylindrical in form, with rounded bottoms, and weighing over a ton each. In use, the articles are melting pots or crucibles. Duty was assessed at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 199 of the present law, as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for." The importers held that the merchandise was subject to duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 151, as "cylindrical or tubular tanks or vessels."

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Berwick Stores Co., Berwick, Penn.; W. C. Garrison, general merchandise; H. C. Beltzed, dry goods; F. W. Busn, clothing; Grand Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Co., Louis, Mo.; M. P. Donohoe, domestics; 72 Leonard.

Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. F. Farrell, men's, boys' clothing; 46th and 5th Aves.; Wolcott.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves; Mrs. Johnson, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear; 334 4th Av.; Holland.

Root Dry Goods Co., Terra Haute, Ind.; H. A. Kelly, dress goods, silks, linens; 214 Church.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. L. Mayer, domestics; 6th Av. and 20th; Cumberland.

Baer, Charles H., & Co., York, Penn.; S. Baer, Jr., dry goods; 315 4th Av.

Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. F. Jones, domestics, laces, gloves; Grand.

Milner, W. L.,Co., Toledo, Ohio; R. M. A. Williams, furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 20 West 22d.

Mittenthal, H., & Co., Dallas, Texas; S. Mittenthal, linens, laces, hosiery, notions, gloves; 60 Lispenard; York.

Babbitt & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. D. Babbitt, clothing, furnishing goods; Collingwood.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; T. J. Madden, laces, ladies' neckwear; 225 4th Av.

Stillman, John, & Co., Flint, Mich.; C. Melancon, coats; 15 East 26th.

Evans Garment Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; G. V. Evans, coats; 43 West 27th.

Shurman, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. J. Schaffner, plush, caracul, chinchilla coats; 7 West 22d.

Esterly Garment Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Esterly, coats; 129 West 27th.

Schmitt & Kloepfer, Logansport, Ind.; Mr. Schmitt, coats; 129 West 27th.

Paris Fashion Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; G. B. Schoen, furs, fur coats; 15 East 26th.

Friedman & Son Cloak Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. L. Friedman, cloaks, suits, dresses; 23 West 24th.

Bliem, Williem, Hartford, Conn.; ready to wear; 225 5th Av., Room 700.

Neustetter Co., Denver, Col.; Miss E. Keene, costumes; M. D. Neustetter, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.

Loveman, D. B., Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. M. Sporborg, mdse. manager; C. G. Walline, bargain basement.

Manufacturers' Lines Wanted—Firm with finest equipped salesroom and selling forces in heart of garment district on 5th Av., above 23d St., are open for arrangements with manufacturers desirous of representation. Box G 104 Times.

WANTED—Jobs of coats, ladies', misses' juniors', and children's, for cash. G 108 Times.

AUCTION SALES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT of Martin M. Marcus Company, Inc., to Julius E. Siegel for the benefit of creditors.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction by Samuel Marx, auctioneer, the property and assets of the above-named Martin M. Marcus Company on the 18th day of November, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at No. 164 Fifth Avenue.

The assets consist of fixtures, typewriter, desk, safe, carpet, and a small amount of skirts and waists. The property may be inspected on November 14th and 15th between the hours of ten A. M. and three P. M. at the above address. For further information apply to the auctioneer or the undersigned.

JULIUS E. SIEGEL, Assignee,
475 Broadway, New York City.
WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG, Attorney for Assignee, 149 Broadway, New York City.

FIXTURES

FORMERLY OF
Fechheimer-Fishel Co.,
consisting of Desks, Racks, Time Clocks, Wall Cases, Safes, Typewriters, Adding Machines, Showcases, Cutting Tables, Sample Trunks, Partitions, Chandeliers, Display Tables, and numerous other articles usually found in a first-class clothing establishment.

J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer,
will sell the above outfit To-morrow, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 760 Broadway.

NOTICE OF SALE.

On Nov. 26, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the morning, there will be sold at public auction at the garage of the Eureka Automobile Station, Inc., at 22d St. and St. Nicholas Av., City, County, and State of New York, Borough of Manhattan, one 1905 28 horse power Pierce-Arrow runabout automobile. This sale is to satisfy a lien on said car against A. A. Briggs, the owner thereof.

EUREKA AUTOMOBILE STATION, INC.,
William Krauss, President.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The stock in trade and fixtures of the Geo. F. Wallin Co., dealers in automobile accessories and supplies, at 206 West 58th Street, also lease of said premises, expiring March 1st, 1914, will be sold at said address Tuesday, November 19th, 1912, at 10 A. M. Sealed bids therefor will be received at the office of the assignee, No. 165 Broadway, New York City.

LOUIS FRANKEL, Assignee.

THE BANKRUPT STOCK OF THE MIRABLE Wine Co., 405 6th Av., between 35th-36th Sts., will be sold to-day, 10:30 A. M., by Chas. Bellows and L. Pulis, auctioneers; entire stock of imported and domestic wines, liquors cordials, oils, mushrooms, sardines, horse, harness, 3 wagons.

Vermilyea & Colvin, auctioneers, sell imported cigars, cigarettes, 6 West 125th St.

CRUDE RUBBER STEADY HERE.

Market Firm Under Improved Demand —Price Tendency Up.

Under the influence of steady trading here and sustained strength in London, a firmer tone developed in the local crude rubber market last week. Excepting for a slight weakness in Soudan rubber, there was no recession from prices quoted at the opening of the week. On the other hand, there was a distinct upward tendency shown in the plantation grades, doubtless due to the increased attention given them of late. Para rubber reflected this tendency to some extent.

While individual sales of size worthy of more than passing comment were few, consuming interests were reported to have bought more steadily than for some time. Consequently, the market was in a generally healthy condition, and more acceptable to sellers. Eastern manufacturers were apparently less interested in buying than their Western competitors.

Barring an improved demand and a steadier feeling at London in the closing days, the week in the foreign markets was featureless. Another fortnightly auction is due to begin in that market tomorrow, and its effect on prices is waited with interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Total Sales Week Ended Nov. 16, $9,861,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	83½	83	83	3
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	90	90	90	2
Allis-Chalmers 5s tr. r.	62	61	61	17
Am. Agr. Chemical 5s	102	101¾	102	7
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	92¾	92¼	92¾	16
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	97	96¾	96¾	41
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	106	106	106	2
Am. Hide & L. 6s	100⅝	100	100	30
Am. Smelting Sec. 6s	103¼	104½	104½	93
Am. Thread 4s	93½	93¾	93½	2
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	6
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89⅝	89	89¼	48
Am. Writing Paper 5s	89½	89¼	89¼	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	91⅝	91¼	91¼	14
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	97¾	97½	97⅝	184
A., T. & S. F. 4s, t. ex.	97¾	97½	97⅝	10
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	29
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, reg.	86	86	86	2
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	88⅛	88	88¼	35
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s	108⅛	107½	107½	78
A., T. & S. F. con 4s	108⅛	107¾	108¾	65
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1900	105¾	104¾	105¼	530
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	95	95	95	20
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	91¼	91	91¼	17
A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	96⅛	95	95	20
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92¼	92¼	92⅜	56
B. & O. prior lien 3½s	91¼	97¾	97¾	142
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va 4s		91¼	91½	14
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	89¾	89½	89⅝	38
Bethlehem Steel 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	41
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	65
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	103½	103	103½	2
Brook. R. T. 5s	102½	102	102	2
B. R. T. ref. con. 4s	103¼	103	103¼	7
B'klyn Un. El. 1st 5s	90¾	90	90¾	41
B., C. R. & N. col. 5s	101½	101	101½	10
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	95¾	109¼	109¼	5
Canada South. 1st 5s	100¼	95	95¾	26
Canada South. 2d 5s	99¾	100	100¼	4
Central of Ga. con. 5s	108¼	99¾	99¾	5
Central Leather 5s	85½	108¼	108¾	3
Central R. R. & B. Co. Ga. 5s		95¼	95½	19
Central Vermont 4s	101	101	101	1
Central of N. J. gen. 5s	118½	118½	118½	2
Cent. Pac., T. S. L. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Central Pac. 1st 4s	95	94¾	95	8
Ches. & Ohio con 5s	110	109½	109¾	10
Ches. & Ohio fund 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	15
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	21
Chi. & O. Big Sandy 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	102
Chicago & Alton 3½s	65	65	65	1
Chicago & Alton 5s	69	69	69	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	88
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	253
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s, reg.	95¾	95¾	95¾	23
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s	86	86	86	22
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	5
C., B. & Q., Den. 4s	100	100	100	10
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	107	107	107	3
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	20
Chicago Gt. West. 4s	78⅛	77½	78	36
Chi. Ind. & Louis. 6s	124½	124½	124½	5
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	98	98	98	7
C., M. & St. P., Dub. 6s	111	111	111	5
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4s, full paid	106⅞	106¼	106⅝	518½
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s, 1934	90¾	90¾	90¾	26
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	105	105	105	1
C., M. & Puget S. 4s	93½	92½	93½	41
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	84½	84	84	10
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	97¼	96¾	97	38
C. & N. W., Mil. S. S. & B.	93½	93¼	93¼	9
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	87½	87½	87½	66
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	68¼	67¾	67¾	145
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, registered	67½	67½	67½	15
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	94¾	93¾	93¾	10
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	91½	91½	91½	14
C., St. L., M. & O. 6s	102⅝	102½	102½	36
Calro Copper 6s	199	199½	199½	32½
Col. & W. Ind. 4s	90	90	90	6
C., L. St. L. & C. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	90	90	90	27
Col. Industrial 5s	84¼	83¼	83½	33
Col. Hock. Val. 4s	92	92	92	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	45	36	36	98
Col. & South. 1st 4s	93¾	93½	93¾	10
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	94½	94¼	94¼	24
Corn P. R. & r. 5s, 1931	96¼	96¼	96½	18
Consol. Tobacco 4s	96	96	94½	2
Consol. Tobacco 4s, lien	96	96	96	3
Del. & Hud. 1st 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	7
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97¾	97¼	97¼	52
Del. & Hud. conv. 4s	97¾	97¼	97¼	10
Den. & R. G. 1st 5s	83½	83	83½	50
Den. & R. G. consol. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	3
Detroit United 4½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	3
Detroit Edison 5s	101½	101¼	101½	10
Detroit Ev. Tun. 4½s	98	98	98	5
Dist. Sec. 5s	72¼	71¾	72	23
Dul. & Iron Range 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s	89¼	88½	88¼	27
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Erie 1st, Ellyn, 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	3
Erie 1st con. 4s	115	115	115	3
Erie gen. 4s	77½	76½	76¼	21
Erie 1st consol. 4s	87	86¼	86¼	62
Erie 1st conv. 4s	89	88½	88½	7
Erie 1st conv. 4s, E.	85	85	85	3
Erie 1st con. 4s, F.	77½	77¼	77½	3
Gen. El. deb. 5s	104	104	104	1
Gen. El. deb. 5s, tem. rcts., full paid	104¼	103⅞	103⅞	8
General Motors 6s	99¾	99¼	99½	81½
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	99¾	99¼	99½	51
Green Bay deb. B	100¼	100¼	100¼	20
Hocking Valley 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	22
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	100¾	100¼	100¾	17
Illinois Central ref. 4s	104	103½	103⅞	10
Ill. Steel 5s	95½	95	95	61
Ind. Steel 5s	90½	90¼	90¼	21
Inspiration Con. Cop.	101	100½	101	92
Int. Navigation 6s	81¼	80¾	80½	179
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	79½	79½	79½	12
Int. Paper 6s	108	108	108	1
Int. Paper 5s	89¾	89¾	103¾	1
Int. Steam Pump 5s	91¾	90	89	13
Iowa Central 1st 5s	99½	90¾	91¼	19
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	78	78	78	6
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾	4
Kan. City Southern 5s	98	97¾	98	12
Kan. City, Tenn. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	10
Kentucky Cent. 4s	92	92	92	2
Kings Co. Elec. L. & P. conv. 6s	124	124	124	2
Kings Co. Elec. L. & P. m. 5s	114

JEWISH FARMERS ASK LAND CREDIT SYSTEM

Convention Meets Here to Discuss Problems of Loans for Agriculture.

MANY STATES REPRESENTED

Say the Cost of Living Will Fall When Farmers Can Borrow at Low Rate.

Delegates from most of the States between the Atlantic and the Rockies, representing the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, are in the city for their fourth annual convention. These farmers had not seen a light shine out of a twentieth-story window since they met here last year and last night they assembled in the Educational Alliance on East Broadway to talk about the prosperity of the past year and to formulate plans for even more progressive farming for the future.

Each year these Jewish farmers take up one particular phase of farming with more than usual zeal. Last year the subject was the raising of poultry. This year the main topic of debate will be the establishment of a rural credit system whereby the farmer may get cheap money for making his improvements and for the moving of his crops. The leaders of the convention said yesterday that to the poor credit system now in vogue for farmers was due much of the blame for the high cost of living. Closely allied with this question will be the consideration of procuring better markets for the farmers products.

Incidentally, it ought to be mentioned that the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America has in working order the only systematic rural credit system in the United States. This system was established two years ago, and is modeled on the German system. It is just such a system, on a large scale, which the farmers will in all probability petition Congress to establish for the Nation as a whole, such a scheme being incorporated in one of the planks of the Democratic Party platform.

Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum welcomed the delegates to the city, after brief memorial services had been held in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus and others. He said that he was glad to know that Jews were returning to the occupation of their forefathers. He lauded the farmer's vocation as one offering the greatest variety of opportunity and interest, and expressed the hope that the business men of the city would take cognizance of the presence of the farmers within the city by coming to the meetings and by aiding in the endeavors to reduce the cost of living.

Other speakers included Samuel Hein, President of the federation, who acted as Chairman of last night's opening meeting; Alfred Jaretzki, President of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society; Prof. H. O. Sabsovich, President of the Society of Jewish Social Workers of New York; Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station; J. W. Pineus, secretary of the federation; Dr. Paul Abelson, treasurer, and Gilbert McClurg, general manager of the American Land and Irrigation Exposition. Mr. Hein gave a resume of the work of the credit loan system which bids fair to play an important part in the development of farms within the next four years.

"We must reduce the cost of living," said Mr. Hein, "and the country is looking to the farmer for the carrying out of this important task. Before the farmer can come to the rescue of the public, however, the public must secure for him the one thing necessary for this task—money.

"There is absolutely no chance on earth to reduce the cost of living unless the farmer is allowed to work to his full capacity. When a part of a factory lies idle it is perfectly plain on the surface that some energy is going to waste. It seems to be much harder to understand, however, that when the farmer is idle, or when a part of his farm or a part of his equipment is idle that energy is also going to waste.

"Why is this energy going to waste? Because money is necessary to allow most farmers to work at their full capacity, money which cannot be procured except at an exorbitant interest. We want to create a credit system which will enable farmers to get money at 2 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. If the Federal Government had a credit bank in each county the high cost of living would be solved."

Mr. Hein said that the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, which has offices in New York, stood ready to furnish money to any group of Jewish farmers, who would organize themselves into a rural banking association, at 2 per cent. Eight such rural associations or credit unions, he said, had already been formed, and were lending their members money at a very low rate of interest, taking chattel mortgages and second mortgages as collateral.

There will be three sessions of the convention to-day, devoted largely to routine affairs of organization. To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock there will be a discussion on "How to Improve the Co-operative Credit Unions," led by Leonard G. Robinson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, and Abraham Berger, auditor of the Co-operative Credit Unions. On Wednesday morning Mrs. Julian Health, President of the New York Housewives' League, will discuss market problems, while the educational and social side of farm life will be discussed by Mrs. Thomas A. Fulton, Chairman of the New York Market Committee. On Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock L. M. Hurd of the New York State Agricultural College, Cornell University, will give his illustrated lecture on "How Can a City Man Become a Successful Poultryman?"

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, slightly warmer; light northerly winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, slightly warmer; light variable winds.

Florida—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair; slightly warmer in northern portion; moderate northeast winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair; slightly warmer in the interior; light to moderate north to northeast winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday; slightly warmer in northwest portion. Tuesday, fair; warmer in the interior; moderate northeast winds.

Western Texas—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday, fair; warmer in southeast portion.

Utah—Fair Monday. Tuesday, increasing cloudiness.

Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, warmer.

Ohio—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, warmer; moderate west to south winds.

Indiana and Lower Michigan—Fair and slightly warmer Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer; light to moderate winds, becoming southerly.

Illinois—Fair Monday and Tuesday, with rising temperature; moderate westerly to southerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; light variable winds, becoming southerly and increasing somewhat by Tuesday.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; moderate winds, becoming southerly.

Minnesota—Fair Monday; warmer in northern portion; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; probably rain or snow in northern portion; moderate southerly to westerly winds.

Iowa—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

North Dakota—Fair and warmer Monday; rain at night or Tuesday; colder Tuesday in western portion.

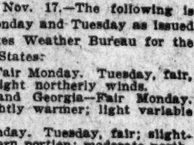
South Dakota—Fair Monday; warmer in extreme western portion; Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Nebraska—Fair and slightly warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

Kansas—Fair Monday and Tuesday, with rising temperature.

FOR SALE.

Roll Top DESKS Office Furniture in great variety at Style and Price.



T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 81—Matter of Ironclad Mfg Co. 91—Matter of same. 102—Matter of same. 103—Nurnberger Nutzall Aktiengesellschaft v. New Toy Mfg Co. 127—Hotchkiss v. Nat City Bank. 72—Notasome Hosiery Co. v. Straus. 14—Matter of Guanacevi Tunnel Co. 44—Berardini v. Tocci. 92—Electro Dynamic Co v. Westinghouse Elec Mfg Co. 77—Matter of Berkeley. 93—U S Fidelity & Guarantee Co v. U S. 94—Gildersleeve v. Cetus.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Jury calendar. 27—Western Development Co v. McKinnon. 142—Prepayment Car Sales Co v. Orange County Tract Co. 105—McCarthy v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 109—Kordilla v. Cent R R of N J. 41—Cullen v. International Merc Marine Co. 74—Curran v. Lehigh Valley R R. 119—Gray v. H S Kerbaugh, Inc. 121—Krauss Mfg Co v. Sibley. 123—Kerwick v. McQuade Stevedoring Co. 83—U S v. J Mandelberg Co. 131—Moran v. Clarence L Smith Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J. Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 43 as required.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Equity calendar. 2—Fowler & Wolf Mfg Co v. McCrum-Howell Co. 4—Clark v. Bahning. 5—Same v. Jacob Doll & Sons. 32—Child v. Nat Park Bank. 33—Brown v. Fletcher. 31—Dreyer v. Levy. 14—Merriam Co v. Syndicate Pub Co. 15—Same v. Cupples & Leon Co. 26—Brookheim v. Harms. 27—Same v. Sievers. 28—Same v. Greenbaum. 35—F B Foster Co v. Maskoff. 40—Standard Elec Works v. Man Elec Supply Co. 34—Schweiz v. Tomlinson. Admiralty calendar. 126—Longbottom v. Tug Nobby C. 94—Bruno v. Tugs W E Cleary, &c. 102—Arthur v. same. 10—Derby v. Tug Robert Robinson. 26—Hammond v. Tug Rambler. 62—Earl Douglas S S Co v. Tug Elsie K. 88—Duplan Silk Co v. Am & F Marine Ins Co. 131—Solam v. L'Hommedieu.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Bankruptcy discharges. E. O. Dorman, J. M. Hamilton, G. Stols, P. Epstein, L. Delamarre, U. L. House, R. Matin, T. Schwartz, W. Eafley, L. H. Saltzman, J. S. Morando. Peerless Garter Co. Under objections: E. J. Samson, A. C. Pandich, Kapian, L. & V. Adjourned cases: H. Mintus, D. D. Steever, J. A. M. Aronwitz, J. B. Van Schaick. Involuntary cases: Petition v. L. J. Buckley. Motions: S. Cohn, Lyric Bell Piano Co., Perman & S., W. C. Walker, J. F. Helf Co., St. Gall Mfg. Co., A. S. Bock, E. J. Samson, F. A. La Roche & Co., B. Spatz, Zorwitz & R., B. Davis, J. W. Schotoff, Clark & O'Donnell, Renard Co., M. G. Samuels & Co., (2,) Daimler Import Co., (2,) M. Rosenthal, L. J. & W. J. Kahn, Edwin Bros., Renard Co., I. Gattegno, J. T. Reinhardt, (2,) Sturtevant Realty Co., Siff & Cohen Co., 7th Av. Waist and Dress Co., M. Buller, Katz, D. & B., R. E. Yars, Reinhold Busse, (2,) M. Broyen, M. Weinberg, M. J. & C. Weisel, Steinberg & Cohn, Bernard & Cohn, B. Spatz, Leavitt & Grant, L. Zodikow, M. Wiener, J. Hirsch, Weintraub Bros., M. Rosenthal, Loeb & Liblan, A. Hirsch Hat Co., Jacobson-Mack Mfg Co., M. Berlinger, Leavitt & Grant, L. Silverstein Co., Blumenthal & Sons, Perman & Ringer, Jacobson-Mack Mfg Co., E. Robertson, W. Livingston Co., M. G. Samuels Co., Manhattan Properties Co., Mulaw, R. & C., Co., Nevada-Utah Mines, &c.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The Court of Appeals will resume sittings to-morrow, when the consideration of the following "order calendar" will be taken up: 745—People v. Cass. 675—Johnson v. Johnson. 718—People ex rel Campbell v. Kraft. 719—People ex rel Steves v. Kraft. 601—City of New York v. Hall. 720—People ex rel Woodill v. Tighe. 725—Matter of East River Land Co. 732—People ex rel Sclarillo v. Hennessy. 734—The City of New York v. Fredericks. 735—People ex rel Moriarty v. Creelman.

(For Tuesday, Nov. 19.)

742—Matter of Requa—Board of Education. 723—People ex rel Cayuga Nation of Indians v. Commissioners of Land Office. 727—Neu v. Fox. 729—Matter of Manton—Brooklyn & Flatbush Realty Co. 738—Matter of Superintendent of Banks—The Binghamton Trust Co. 726—Matter of Will of Cuningham.

(Causes Placed at Foot of Calendar under Rule XIII.)

713—Hogg v. Lindridge. 739—Matter of Will of Kindberg. 741—People ex rel Hallock v. Hennessy. 743—Matter of Board of Water Supply—Hillview Reservoir, Sect No. 2, Parcel No. 119. 744—Matter of Board of Water Supply—Catskill Aqueduct, Sect No 1, Parcel No 40. 737—People ex rel Janes v. Dickey. 747—Matter of Grade Crossing Commissioners—Jewett.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCall, J. Litigated motions. 1—Germania Life Ins Co v. Orently. 2—N Y Telephone Co v. Orently. 3—Gavan v. City of N. Y. 4—Matter of American Bonding Co. 5—Matter of Lande (Magner.) 6—Matter of Naughton (Harrington.) 7—Matter of Cunningham. 8—Hardings v. U S Zinc Co. 9—Shapiro v. Southern Pacific Co. 10—Grumbacher v. Grumbacher. 11—Frankel v. Frankel. 12—Kenny v. Kenny. 13—Silverman v. Wolfer. 14—Koppleman v. Remsen Mfg Co. 15—Carlun v. J J Gragg & Farming Co. 16—Smith v. Smith. 17—I Faerber v. Quandt. 18—Matter of New Amsterdam Gas Co. 19—Same v. same. 20—Maze Realty Co v. Young Men's Christian Co. 21—Powell v. Earley. 22—Harmon v. Prentice. 23—McArdle v. Reilly. 24—Title Guar & Trust Co v. Keasbey & Mattison Co. 25—Title Guar & Trust Co v. Asbestos Shingle Slate & Sheathing Co. 26—Van Saun v. City of N Y. 27—Same v. same. 28—Kaiser v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 29—Van Nest v. Sowers. 30—Regenhard v. Bedford Park Const Co. 31—Condit v. Kehoe. 32—Jackson v. Kenney. 33—Greater N Y Film Rental Co v. Motion Pict Pats Co. 34—Riker v. Hall. 35—Scarpati v. Scarpati. 36—Glenby v. Glenby. 37—Niestermann v. Niestermann. 38—Blech v. Blech. 39—Germania L I Co v. Le Blanc. 40—Van Boskerck v. McGovern. 41—Oakes v. Oakes. 42—Matter of D Mayer Brew Co. 42½—Regan v. Waldo. 43—Silverman v. Fuchs. 44—Matter of Herbil. 45—Klapper v. Vachris. 46—Weber v. Columbia Amuse Co. 47—Loewenthal v. Birnbaum. 48—Lorenz v. Lorenz. 49—Matter of Benson Av. 50—Skelly v. Mortimer. 51—Int R T Co v. City of N Y. 52—Doran v. same. 53—Seaman's Bank for Savings v. Krulewitch. 54—Warren v. Warren. 55—Same v. same. 56—Sullivan v. Burke. 57—Dourus v. Wagner. 58—British Aluminum Co v. Trefts. 59—Von Raits v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 60—People v. Coyle. 61—Brush v. Brown. 62—Betjman v. Bruckhof. 63—Kunitzer v. Medical Socy. 64—Hickey v. Wallace. 65—Tappe v. Wilson. 66—Curran v. Curran. 67—Costello v. Scheu. 68—Matter of American Surety Co (Schreiber.) 69—Matter of Fiss. 70—Tibbits v. Ahlborn. 71—Oneida Sav Bank v. Massimino Co. 72—Wood v. Massimino Co. 73—Same v. same. 74—Henderson v. Jackson Amus Co. 75—Gaynor v. N Y Breweries Co. 76—Giese v. City of N Y. 77—Monteleone v. Di Giorgio. 78—Battistone v. Di Giorgio. 79—Matter of Lalli. 80—Matter of Moriarty. 81—Schramm v. Schramm. 82—Rothschild v. Moyse. 83—Matter of Junghans. 84—Matter of Herringbone Metal Lath Co. 85—Richardson v. Richardson. 86—Piyarro v. Taylor. 87—Same v. same. 88—Same v. same. 89—Stokes v. Stokes. 90—Wolfe v. Wolfe. 91—Richardson v. Richardson. 92—Morse v. Van Ness. 93—Matter of Barbour (Warren.) 94—Rexton Realty Co v. Gerry. 95—Collins v. Wilkins. 96—Lipps v. Schless. 97—Robitzek v. Reilly. 98—Morrison v. Greenbaum. 99—Crandall v. Crandall. 100—Public Bank v. Mayfer. 101—Grant v. Eagan & Leake. 102—Colety v. Columbia Bank. 103—Fitzgibbon v. Russack. 104—People v. Smith. 105—Kenney v. Kenney. 106—Natanson v. Blendermann. 107—Abrams v. Abrams. 108—Curren v. Gaynor. 109—Greater N Y Film Rental Co v. Motion Picture Patents Co. 110—Matter of Moss or Moskowitz. 111—Jordan v. Pollak. 112—Matter of Shafer. 113—Landres v. Berlin. 114—Nemetzky v. Ochse Co. 115—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co. 116—Herbst v. Keystone Driller Co. 117—Kershaw v. Steurer. 118—Post v. Thomas. 119—Matter of Klein. 120—Bellaria v. Atwell Cont & Const Co. 121—Bates & Co v. McCarthy. 122—Trenkle v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 123—Pizzarro v. Taylor. 124—Markowitz v. Schoenstein. 125—Ino Ind Sav & Loan Co. 126, 127—City of N Y v. Holtz. 128—Morrison v. Greenbaum. 129—Northern Bank v. Greenstein. 130—Gutman v. Gutman. 131—Canton v. Atlantic Fruit & SS Co. 132, 133—People v. Brodie. 134—Hook v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 135—Weingarten Bros v. Brenner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gerard, J. Motions. Preferred cases: 1495—Strauss Linotyping Co v. Schwalbe. 881—Bachrach v. Abrams. 889—Doerflinger v. Doerflinger. 248—U S Mort & Trust Co v. Shethar. 1434—Green v. Edgecomb Court Co, Inc. 1416—Reichow v. Smith. 1454—Paider v. Suchy. 1897—Strauss v. West 139th St Realty Co. 1393—Ewen v. Hoeber. 1476—Stephens v. Etkin. 1392—Achiron v. Achiron. 1429—Rezzano v. Rezzano. 1469—Dry Dock Sav Institution v. Martin. 1493—Strange v. Brinkman. General calendar. 189—Goldberg v. Levine. 137—Hurwits v. Finkelstein Iron Works v. Wielar. 332—Rubsamen v. Schiltz. 622—Tiernan v. Sargent. 879—Luongo v. D'Amora Asen Con Co., 1859—Rastetter v. Roenigner. 872—Carbone v. Martin. 555—Passantino v. Bohomolo. 571—Trust Co of Am v. United Boxboard Co. 579—Vitale v. Mazzola. 585—Cullman v. Met Sav Bank. 586—De Pompeis v. De Luisi. 589—Duggan v. Staggs. 607—Joyce v. Dollich. 695—Ullman v. Equitable Life Assur Socy. 697—Meitz v. Meitz. 694—Possumus Co. v. Possumus. 698—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 708—Brody, Adler & Koch Co v. Hochstadter. 591—Gilmore v. Gilmore. 746—Schmidt v. Blumstein. 298—Williams v. United Wireless Tel Co. 758—Albert v. Bernard. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV. clear: Part V. clear; Part VII. clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J. Certiorari cases: 1280—Mechanics & M Nat Bank v. Purdy. 1361—Con T & E S Co v. same. 1362—Edison Co v. same. 1363—Same v. same. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal calendar. 1—Frank Moller, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gavegan, J. 2138—Adams v. Sire. 2291—Broadway Trust Co v. Fanlin. 2125—Granals v. Stevens. 1825—McFlatrick v. J H Springer Realty Co. 2250—Place v. Maley. 2302—Ranbrenner v. Sliss. 2008—Klein v. same. 1704—Bowman v. Bowman. 2216—Pizel v. Vesas. 2536—Gade v. Dover White Marble Co. 2329—Olson v. Heard. 2490—Badt v. Veldan. 2606—Union Trust Co v. Greene. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ford, J. 914—Levy v. Greenwich. 31—Post v. Sharkey. 1196—Gettler v. Jacob New Rity. 4323—McNamara v. Farrell. 1016—Kopas v. McClimpe-Marshall Const Co. 1020—Murray v. Nassau El R R. 4302—Collins v. Wilkins. 4300—Walsh v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 502—Isaacson v. Cent Stpg Co. 1008—Goldmeer v. Int R T Co. 1040—Same v. same. 1022—Cahill v. Brauneworth-Weiss Co, Inc. 1023—Nordell v. Hubbell. 1197—Lamb v. Galland. 1208—Moore v. Joline. 1026—J. Aron v. Nassau Elec R R. 1029—S Aron v. same. 1302—Wodzinski v. O'Connell. 1353—Conterno v. Brady. 1354—Troy v. Joline. 1355—Gullek Globe Storage and Carpet Cleaning Co. 1350—Grau v. Joyce. 1357—Cretton v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 1358—Mahoney v. Joline. 1360—Cohen v. Alcourt Rity Co. 1361—Johanson v. Joline. 1364—Towsey v. Wing. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—1206—O'Connor v. T A Clark Co. 1210—Medley v. 5th Av Coach Co. 1213—Coffey v. N Y C & H R R R. 1220—Robinson v. F & M Schaefer Brew Co. 560—Maher v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 559—Klee v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 561—Lawler v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 562—Abbott v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 508—Golden v. City of N Y. 1184—Clark v. City of N Y. 370—Reid v. Plant. 1035—Donovan v. Baumert. 4350—Simpson v. Foundation Co. 1063—Rose v. Wentzel. 1216—Coledangelo v. Alliegro & Spallone Const Co. 1219—Feldstein v. Joline. 1227—Daly v. Linch. 1177—Greenberg v. Leavitt. 1179—Ettlinger v. Leavitt. 1359—Krooks v. Joline. 1386—Kuperschmith v. Whitridge. 1367—Guerne v. Bradley Con. 1368—Ricordi v. Bradley Con Co. 1369—Seidal Foundation Co. 1370—Rahm v. Brighton Beach Dev Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davis, J.—1147—Levin v. Cohen. 1153—Smith v. J T Haverty's Stables. 1135—B Marks v. Interborough R T Co. 1136—M Marks v. Interborough R T Co. 1075—Phillips v. Robinson. 801—J Frankenstein v. City of N Y. 802—A Frankenstein v. City of N Y. 1133—Fowler v. Henry Steer, Inc. 1081—Moraff v. Kohn. 1149—Von der Heyde v. Reardon. 1137—I Masten v. Bonsal. 1138—S Masten v. Bonsal. 1142—Mitteldorf v. Millikan. 1158—Wiggins v. Robinson. 1156—Slaviz v. L I R R. 573—O'Connell v. Hearn. 644—Vaillant v. Collins. 4242—M Condran v. Park & Tilford. 4243—E Condran v. Park & Tilford. 275—Panama Realty Co v. City of N Y. 1069—McGowan v. N Y C & H R R R. 657—Degnan v. Robinson. 451—Bawden v. Cushman. 1371—Suetter v. Brady. 1372—Wexler v. Tanenblatt.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI., Delany, J. 882—Selma v. Renault Freres Selling Br, Inc. 1085—Hajek v. Lenman. 220—R Blank v. Jorgenson. 221—T Blank v. Jorgenson. 955—A. Lucek v. Grein. 956—J. Lucek v. Grein. 663—Kovar v. Standard Arch Co. 1234—Day v. Richtmeyer. 1240—Sasek v. Jarmulowsky. 1241—Sasek v. Jarmulowsky. 1084—Clausen v. Joline. 1242—Huskisson v. Harris H Uris Brown Co. 1235—Maher v. New Eng Navi Co. 1236—Holzer v. Tabb. 1238—Mayer v. N Y Transp Co. 1239—Sarkisson v. Mayer v. N Y Transp Co. 1245—Sweeney v. Penn R R. 1233—Freisel v. Joline. 1257—Rothowitch v. Joline. 660—Klawer v. Weir. 1363—Grall v. Joline. 1373—Slavin v. L I R R. 1375—Goldberg v. L I R R. 1377—Weinberg v. L I R R. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J. 271—Bell v. Sun Print & Pub Co. 272—Bell v. N Y Herald Co. 264½—Bell v. Press Club Co. 931—Smith v. City of N Y. 458—R Fuchs v. City of N Y. 459—E Fuchs v. City of N Y. 659—Sacco v. Simpson. 675—Mitchell v. Snow. 39—Korn v. Altman. 628—L Cousins v. City of N Y. 629—P Cousins v. City of N Y. 285½—Lachner v. City of N Y. 4484—Quick v. Am Can Co. 406½—S Pizarro v. Taylor. 474—G Pizarro v. Taylor. 4400—G Pizaro v. Taylor. 4401—S Pizarro v. Taylor. 4437—Pizarro v. Taylor. 280½—Spiller v. Grosscup. 893—Strauss v. Baum. 134—Donoghue v. Callanan. 414—Greeves v. Ehret. 884—Gerard v. Hentz. 600—Colucci v. Dickey. 534—Winkler v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R. 1114—Schob v. City of N Y. 1195—McCullough v. City of N Y. 1256—Cummings v. City of N Y. 1292—Washington v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Guy, J. 1269—Bruno v. Linch. 1282—E Lang v. Joline. 1284—C Lang v. Joline. 457—K Van Riper v. Duncan. 482—L Van Riper v. Duncan. 4354—Barth v. Fleischman Baths. 50½—Enos v. Whitridge. 1258—Schoonover v. Mason-Seaman Transportation Co. 1378—Curran v. North Beach Amusement Co. 1379—Longo v. Joline. 1380—Denia v. Marie Antoinette Hosiery Co. 1238—Marino v. Napoli. 1584—Schwob v. Schultz Press Co. 1385—Blumberg v. Riggs. 1386—Roberts v. John L Eccles Co. 1387—Collins v. Rosenthal. 1388—Monahan v. Conroy Bros. 1391—Grant v. C I & B'klyn R R. 1392—Bonico v. Larkin. 1393—Grant v. C I & B'klyn R R. 1394—Cohen v. Class. 1397—McCabe v. Amorosi. 1398—Zang v. Joline. 1399—MacAllister v. Arena Const. Co. 1400—G Licari v. Silver. 1401—S Licari v. Silver. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Brady, J. 140—Landers v. Eichberg. 577—Robb v. Everett. 510—Robb v. Lafsay. 376—Stein v. Garvin Mach Co. 1051—Harries v. Walker. 5854—Cox v. Roberts. 827—Glanzman v. Steiner. 202—Cohen v. N Y Times Co. 102—Simon v. L I, &c, R R. 887—Smyth v. Yorkshire Realty & Const Co. 1123—Lappay v. Bogdantty. 1124—Drees v. Dellon. 1127—Turrell v. Volkening. 1129—Lieberman v. Barber Asphalt Paving Co. 1337—Palmaroggi v. Ziegler. 1338—Gunther v. N Y Veal & Mutton Co. 1339—Shiland v. Frankel. 1341—Mackay v. Interborough R T Co. 1342—Ruchlowitz v. Higgs. 1343—Dell v. Beals. 1347—M. Holzsager v. Interborough R T Co. 1348—I Holzsager v. Interborough R T Co. 1349—Foster v. Tidewater Bldg Co. 1350—Muller v. Joline. 1351—Resmick v. Reischmason. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J. 929—Zimmerman v. Konselman. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Cohan, J. 1316—Master v. Joline. 587—Murray v. H Reid Co. 464—Alexander v. Gear. 1302—Hunger v. Greenfield, Inc. 868—Innes v. G A Fuller Co. 425—Meira v. Gerbrich. 1300—Fisher v. Barrett. 1301—Powers v. Nicholas. 1305—Dunn v. Fullerton-Weaver Rity Co. 1313—O'Connell v. Murphy. 1320—W Mosbiech v. Brinkworth. 1321—H Mosbiech v. same. 1325—Day v. Whalen. 988—Braun v. Martin. 1003—Hanley v. Yonkers Nat Bank. 1089—Heuay v. J H Shipwright Boat Co. 1154—Andrews v. Rodgers. 1285—McClellan v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 1327—Crane v. Chas T Willis, Inc. 1330—Solcer v. Clinton St Theatre Co. 1332—Bonaparte v. Meerschaum Co of Amer. 1335—Mina v. Whitridge. 1334—Dzalkowitz v. Barkley. 1335—Mina v. Whitridge. 1336—Grunspan v. Schwartz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Amend; J. 203—Willis v. Goodman. 708—Einsohn v. Sterling. 877—Mahoney v. Mahoney. 448—Hass v. Hilton. 423—McDonald v. McDonald. The Law v. Gramercy Park Const Co. 529—Thomas v. Belnord Auto Storage & Supply Co. 1230—Pell v. Scottish Union Nat Ins Co of London, &c. 1231—Brush v. Wappler Elec Mfg Co. 1233—Lapman v. Smith. 1235—Lehman v. Pike. 1287—Lemly v. Keech. 1239—Wright v. Boston Gold Copper Mining Co. 1241—Carpenter v. Maloney. 1242—Sallcran v. Pell. 1246—Wohlgemuth v. Hilscher. 1249—La Grange v. Greenwich Hat Works. 1250—Same v. Pokress Co. 1252—Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co v. Nelson. 1253—Same v. Bronx Heights Land Co. 1255—Price v. Clarke. 1257—Nat Dredging Co v. Union Marine Ins Co, Lim, of Liverpool. 1258—Brewnowarsky v. Sasse Co. 1260—Brush v. Brown. 1261—Stonebridge v. McMillan. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Pendleton, J. 1526—People v. Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry R R. 823—M Gama v. Molinari. 824—Same v. same. 346—Harris v. Albus. 620—Lasch v. Lasch. 1178—Berman v. Tiernan. 825—Cramp & Co v. Mass Bonding & Ins Co. 1880—Higginbotham v. Int Trust Co. 813—Daly v. City of N Y. 949—Stephen v. Colletti Co v. L'Hommedieu. 1036—Thayer v. Crusins. 486—Herrman v. Leland. 292—Rusch v. Garrison. 856—Culver v. McCarthy. 974—Osborne v. Mulligan. 282—Nor Bank of N Y v. Wm G Mulligan Co (No. 1.) 283—Same v. same. (No. 2.) 284—Same v. same. 784—Same v. Agnes K Mulligan. 182½—Kelly v. F L Smith Co. 279—St Clair v. Klaw. 1001—Weit v. Met Life Ins Co. 1183—Harris v. Halperin. 2657—Renault Freres Selling Branch v. Sewall &Alden. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Greenbaum, J. 313—Ryan v. City of N Y. 588—Roberts v. Loewy. 1896—Brulenfeld v. Am Bonding Co. 814—Schwartzrich v. Koshowitz. 434½—Humboldt Exploration Co v. Fritsch. 100—Carlin v. City of N Y. 1051—Household Granite Tub Co v. Smith. 1056—Stoutenburgh v. Ericson Realty Co. 1083—Steinholtz v. Glass. 1068—v. Mosheim v. Kupferberg. 1074—Colwell Lead Co v. Block. 1079—Rosenberg v. Bailey. 363½—Fritsch v. Segal. 579—Windsor Fire Appliance Co v. United & Globe Rubber Mfg Co. 917—Lowe v. Watt. 956—Long Dock Mills & Elevator v. Richmond Elevator Co. 1070—Germania Const Co v. Hogan. 1060—Doctor v. Manice. 61—Northern Bank v. Smith. 201—Jackson v. Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Nav. Co. 1065—Goldsborough, Jr, v. Goldsborough. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Bijur, J.—1098—Foss v. N Y C & H R R R. 1087—Phelps v. McQuade. 630—Saet v. Solomon. 587—Taylor v. Vari Lace Mfg Co. 1081—Gottlieb v. Wallace Wall Paper Co. 1082—Newman v. Reilly. 1088—Cauley v. Sherard. 1090—Sire v. Shubert. 245—Lowenstein v. Bergraves Mills. 1705—Rosenfeld v. Peck. 1106—Etcke v. Witteman Co. 1102—Stern v. Hewlett Bay Co. 488—Hirschenbaum v. Joseph Weschler estate. 54—Stemmerman v. Kelley. 774—Edison v. Blout. 1216—Davidson v. Scarsdale Pub Co. 1210—Walbridge v. Martin. 1220—Goldstein v. Hooper. 1221—Northern Assur Co, Lim, v. Klein. 1222—Loomis v. City of N Y. 1226—Roskilley v. Am Fire Ins Co of Newark. 1227—Hinds, Noble & Eldredge v. Niver. 1228—Nat Reserve Bank of City of N Y v. Harper. 1264—Zimmerman v. Bell. 1265—Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co v. Weschler. 1269—Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co v. Sherman. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—De Angelis J.—2457—Cannon v. Bannon. 671—White v. Jacob. 670—J A Brennan Drilling Co v. Winder. 907—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 671—Coleman v. Lincoln. 796—Samuel v. Holbrook Cabot & Rollins Corpn. 1194—Wenz v. Taylor. 1171—Strauss v. Gross. 884—Strauss v. Comml Travelers Mut Accident Assn. 646—Grosvenor v. General Chemical Co. 1182—Rosenthal Co v. Bialsdell Paper Pencil Co. 684—Haight v. Southdown Knitting Works. 363¼—Canavan Bros. v. Warren. 734—Oppenheim v. Cox. 966—Fid Guar & Surety Co v. McNally. 1102—Press Pub Co v. Gen Accident Fire & Life Assur Corpn Lim, of Perth, Scotland. 1119—Reichenbach v. Kottler. 1181—T A Clark Co v. Board of Education. 1182—MacArthur Bros v. City of N Y. 1185—Whiteside v. Levy. 1186—Canisano v. Kirk Iron Co. 1190—Palifowitz v. Apfel. 1191—McDonald v. City of N Y. 1192—Trust Co v. Brewery v. Frohsmann. 1100—S Trust Co v. Hamilton. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Erlanger J.—Inquest—1186—Henderson v. Junaman Drug Co. 1140—Corsa v. Barnes. 1145—Bigelow Carpet Co v. O'Brien. 1161—Smith v. Peters. 844—Mayor & S. of N. Y. Simpsons Liability Assur Corp of London. 1136—Marr v. Hugsley. 690—Frohlich v. Frey. 1134—Dourus v. Wagner. 1156—Pultz v. Beyer. 1029—Smith v. Pinney. 507½—Heidelberg Tower Elec Illum Co v. No. 1465 Broadway Co. 534½—Heidelberg T E I Co v. No 1,465 B'way Co. 1091—F V Strauss & Co v. Hammerstein. 1143—Bendel v. Cort. 1163—Nathanson v. Blendermann. 1170—Amann v. Pantages Circuit & Vaudeville Theatres Inc. 1200—Farrell v. Dierken. 1205—Standing v. Brady. 1204—United Shoe Machinery Co v. Lamberg. 1205—Bitchuy v. Coleman. 1206—Fynes v. Rock. 1207—Fallon v. City of N Y. 1212—Julia I Sieberst v. Fidelity & Casualty Co of N Y. 1213—Verne I Sieberst v. Fidelity & Casualty Co of N Y. 1214—O'Hara v. Murray. 1215—Bernstein v. Staffani.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estate of Consuelo, Dowager Duchess of Manchester. Estate of Harry A Hornung. Wills for probate. William S Mackin, Margaret T Scheerer, George Coy, Charles M Donnelly, George Murphy, James Buchanan, Harry Heuman, Henry Decker, Charity A Wilhelm.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Estate of Julia M Westcott. Contested wills. Anna M Browning, Michael Kerwin, Ross Samuelson, Isabella Coulter.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J. 1225—Hermann v. Locomobile Co. 1235—Jacklitsch v. Eagan. 1237—Bricker v. Whitridge. 1238—Levin v. Whitridge. 1240—Lopousis v. Royal Motion Picture Co. 944—Mandelbaum v. Joline. 683—Rosenzweig v. Zardinberg. 965—Mayer v. Pauli. 1161—Sturm v. Guerrieri. 1263—The Couple Gear Co v. Stearns. 1264—Strauss v. Blumenthal. 1265

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

RUBEL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RUBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Murray, Prentice & Howland, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.
Dated New York, the 24th day of August, 1912.
ALBERT ROTHBARTH,
THOMAS F. VIETOR,
Executors.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Attorneys for Executors, 37 Wall Street.

HOBSON, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HOBSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas B. Green, his attorney, No. 100 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March, 1913, next.
Dated, New York, the 12th day of September, 1912.
JOHN E. SEMMES, JR.,
Administrator, C. T. A. D. B. N.
DOUGLAS B. GREEN, Attorney for Administrator, 100 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

VAN RIPER, FANNY V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fanny V. Van Riper, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1913
Dated New York, the 7th day of October, 1912.
WILLIAM D. VAN VLECK,
JOSEPH VAN VLECK, Jr.,
Executors.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GUEUTAL, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE GUEUTAL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 64 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1912. FREDERICK S. MYERS, Executor. HAMILTON R. SQUIER, Attorney for Executor, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE DE GEDALIA DEFRENOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of HORKHEIMER & COHEN, No. 19 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912.
LUTHER H. CHAMBERS, Executor.
HORKHEIMER & COHEN, Attorneys for Executor, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SELIGMAN, ALFRED L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED L. SELIGMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 3 South William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1913.
Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1912. GEORGES W. SELIGMAN, ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, HENRY WALTER, Executors. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 3 South William Street, New York City.

RUBENSTEIN, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Rubenstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 84 Bowery, in The City of New York, on or before the 4th day of March next.
Dated New York, the 28th day of August, 1912. BETSEY RUBENSTEIN, Administratrix.
JULIUS LEVY, Attorney for Administratrix, 308 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—In the matter of the application of JACOB H. SCHIFF, as Treasurer of the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, for an order directing that the unexpended balance in the hands of the petitioner be transferred for administration to such domestic corporation as in the judgment of the court will most effectually accomplish the general purpose for which said fund was collected, without regard to and free from any express or implied limitation, restriction or direction upon which the subscriptions were made, and that on the transfer of said fund the Committee its treasurer and other officers be fully exonerated and discharged from all liability to account therefor, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1911.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the petition of JACOB H. SCHIFF, verified November 18, 1912, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 14, 1912, and on the papers therein described, an application will be made by the petitioner, Jacob H. Schiff, as Treasurer of the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1911, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order directing that the balance of moneys in the hands of the petitioner, as such treasurer, be transferred for administration to such domestic corporation as in the judgment of the court will most effectually accomplish the general purpose for which the fund for the relief of sufferers by Russian massacres was collected, without regard to and free from any express or implied limitation, restriction or direction upon which the subscriptions to said fund were made, and that on the transfer of said fund to the corporation designated in such order, said committee and its treasurer and other officers and said petitioner be fully exonerated and discharged from all liability to account therefor, and for such other and further order or relief as may be just and proper.
Dated New York, November 13, 1912.
SIMPSON & CARDOZO,
Attorneys for Jacob H. Schiff, as Treasurer of the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To HON. THOMAS CARMODY, Attorney General of the State of New York;
To the Contributors and Subscribers to the fund for the relief of sufferers from Russian massacres and other and similar atrocities, which fund was collected by a committee known as "The National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres," organized in November, 1905;
To the Following Specified Members of Said Contributors:
ADOLPH B. ANSBACHER, Elias Asiel, Siegfried S. Prince and William Erdmann, copartners, composing the firm of Asiel & Co.; Samuel Bloomingdale, Morris Fatmann, Harry S. Glazier; Philip J. Goodhart, Howard L. Goodhart, Edward L. Heinsheimer, copartners composing the firm of P. J. Goodhart & Co.; Jacques S. Halle, Albert Stieglitz, Albert J. Erdmann, and George M. Sidenberg, copartners, composing the firm of Halle & Stieglitz; Bendet Isaacs; Philip Lehman, Arthur Lehman and Herbert H. Lehman, copartners, composing the firm of Lehman Brothers; Philip Lewisohn; Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., a domestic corporation; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, copartners, composing the firm of Lowenfeld & Prager; Eugene Meyer; Elkan Naumburg, Walter Naumburg, and George W. Naumburg, copartners, composing the firm of E. Naumburg & Co.; Herman Rawitser; Samuel Sachs, Henry Goldman, Ludwig Dreyfuss, Harry Sachs, Paul J. Sachs and Arthur Sachs, copartners, composing the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Henry Sidenberg; Temple Emanuel, a corporation; Henry M. Toch and Max Toch; Samuel Untermyer and Lewis S. Wolff;
To the Surviving Members of Said National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, viz.:
FELIX ADLER, Morris Asinoff, Julius Ballin, Joseph Barondess, Simon Baruch, David Belasco, Eugene S. Benjamin, Nathan Bijur Benjamin Blumenthal, Louis Blumgart, Isaac Brandon, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Isidor Byk Abraham Cahan, Jacob A. Cantor, Joseph H. Cohen, Lewis Coon, Philip Cowen, Charles Dittman, Ludwig Dreyfuss, Nathaniel Elsberg, E. W. Lewin Epstein, Mitchell L. Erlanger, Abraham Fine, Harry Fischel, Maurice Fishberg, Joseph Fox, Lee K. Frankel, Daniel Frohman, Howard S. Gans, Abraham Germansky, Henry M. Goldfogle, Julius Goldman, Richard Gottheil, Samuel Greenbaum, Daniel Guggenheim, Jacques Guttmann, Julius Harburger, Charles Hartman, Daniel P. Hays, Henry S. Herrmann, Adolph A. Himowich, Nathan Hutkoff, Archibald E. Isaacs, Abraham Jacobi, Joseph Jacobs, George Jacoby, Meyer Jarmulowsky, Leon Kamaiky, Paul S. Kaplan, Abraham Kassel, Max J. Kohler, Arnold Kohn, Edward Lauterbach, Irving Lehman, David Leventritt, Ferdinand Levy, Joseph Levenson, L. Napoleon Levy, Samuel D. Levy, Isidore Lewi, Adolph Lewisohn, Max Lubetkin, Marcus M. Marks, Kaufmann Mandell, Louis Marshall, Harris Masliansky, Julius M. Mayer, Henry Morgenthau, Nathandel Myers, Frederick Nathan, Max Nathan, Benno Neuberger, Joseph E. Newburger, Adolph S. Ochs, Jacob Pfeffer, N. Taylor Phillips, M. Warley Platzek, Hirsch Rabinowich, Henry Rice, Nathan Rogers, Otto Rosalsky, Herman Rosenthal, William Salomon, Leon Sanders, Jacob Saphirstein, Ezekiel Sarasohn, Samuel M. Schafer, Solomon Schechter, Leo Schlesinger, Jacob H. Schiff, Abraham S. Schomer, Max Schwartz, Isaac N. Seligman, James Seligman, Louis Seligsberg, Lee Shubert, Pierre A. Siegelstein, Henry Solomon, Joseph Spector, James Speyer, Alfred Stackler, Leopold Stern, Max Stern, Samuel Strasbourger, Oscar S. Straus, Samuel Strauss, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Sol Sulzberger, Joseph Weber, Jonas Weil, Samuel Weil, Abraham L. Wolbarst, Henry Wollman and Paul M. Warburg.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HELMSKY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HELMSKY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Aronson & Kutner, No. 309 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912. JOSEPHINE HELMSKY, Executrix. AARONSON & KUTNER, Attorneys for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To secure the return of something lost advertise in The New York Times Lost Column.—Adv.

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Atlantic Service
CHRISTMAS SAILING
S. S. Kaiserin Aug. Vic.
(25,000 TONS)
December 12, 10 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Pres. Lincoln..Nov. 19, 2 P. M.
Amerika..Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
†Patricia..Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Pres. Grant..Dec. 7, 9 A. M.
†Hamburg direct 2d cabin only.

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Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa
CHRISTMAS SAILING
*S. S. Cincinnati
(17,000 tons.)
December 9, 10 A. M.
S.S. HAMBURG..Jan. 11, 11 AM (11,000 tons.)
S.S. CINCINNATI (ORIENT CRUISE)..Jan. 25, 10 A. M.
S.S. HAMBURG..Feb. 22, 10 AM
*Will not call at Algiers.

GRAND CRUISE TO THE **ORIENT**
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S. S. CINCINNATI
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Leaving New York
January 28, 1913,
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80 DAYS—$325 AND UP.
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By the well-known steamers PRINZ JOACHIM and PRINZ AUGUST WILHELM
Duration 25 Days—Cost $215
including meals and superior accommodations on board, hotel, railway fares, carriages, side trips, lunches, etc., etc.
Write for booklet stating cruise.
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VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. MARTHA WASHINGTON, December 28. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new), December 7, Laura, Alica, Argentina, Oceania. Sailings usually Wednesdays. Apply for new sailing list, 1913.
FREELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES. Etc
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
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45.00 TO EUROPE up New York to Rotterdam
ONE CABIN ONLY, OUTSIDE ROOMS
S. S. VOLTURNO.....NOVEMBER 21
S. S. URANIUM.....DECEMBER 5
URANIUM S. S. CO., Ltd., 19 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE
to Georgia and Florida. G. R. Angevine, E. P. A., 501 Fifth Av., N. Y.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:
Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 4th day of October, 1912, by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the steamship TITANIC concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the steamship Titanic colliding with an iceberg on April 14th, 1912, and the subsequent sinking of said steamship for the reasons mentioned in said petition; and
Whereas the petitioner filed with the clerk of this court on October 4th, 1912, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $96,000.00, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in the said steamship Titanic, and her pending freigh, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount,
Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the collision of the steamship Titanic with an iceberg on April 14th, 1912, and the consequent sinking of said steamship on April 15th, 1912, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or beore January 14th, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the courtrooms in said building on the 14th day of January, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.
Dated New York, October 4th, 1912.
WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioner.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—YETTA LITTMAN, Plaintiff, against MORRIS LITTMAN, Defendant.—Summons with notice. Action for annulment of marriage. To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, October 21st, 1912.
MAYER & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 105 Attorney Street, New York City, Manhattan.
To the above-named defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 28th, 1912, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Nov. 1, 1912
Dated November 1st, 1912.
MAYER & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff Office and P. O. Address, 105 Attorney Street, New York City, Manhattan.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SAMMET, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL SAMMET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cowing, White & Walt, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1912. RAY SAMMET, HARRY SAMMET, BESSIE LEWENTHAL, Executors. COWING, WHITE & WAIT, Attorneys for Executors, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BROWER, BLOOMFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BLOOMFIELD BROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gordon Ireland, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.
Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1912.
CEPHISE B. BROWER,
LAURA L. BROWER,
Executrixes.
GORDON IRELAND, Attorney for Executrixes, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STEAMSHIPS.

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MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD
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The Fastest Steamers in the World
FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL
Mauretania — Nov. 27, 1 A. M. Jan. 22; Dec. 17, 6 P. M. Feb. 12
Lusitania — Dec. 24, 3 P. M. Feb. 5; Jan. 15, 1 A. M. Feb. 26
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
CAMPANIA NOV. 20, 1 A. M. MAR. 13. DEC. 31, 12 Noon. MAY 28.
CARMANIA DEC. 7, 10 A. M. JAN. 11, 10 A. M.
CARONIA DEC. 14, 10 A. M. MAY 31. MAY 3, 10 A. M. JUNE 28
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
ULTONIA DEC. 7, FEB. 12
PANNONIA JAN. 11, FEB. 27.
CARPATHIA MAR. 22
WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
FRANCONIA NOV. 28 JAN. 18
LACONIA JAN. 4
CARONIA JAN. 30 MAR. 15
Express sailing Jan. 4, Monaco, Naples, Alexandria.
Round the World Trips, $513. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Tours in Spain. Quotations furnished for any Tours.
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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Philadelphia..Nov. 23 | New York....Dec. 7
St. Louis....Nov. 30 | St. Paul....Dec. 14
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Min'olis..Nov. 23, 8:30 AM | Minn'aska..Dec. 7
Minn'ha..Nov. 30, 10:30 AM | Minne'nka..Dec. 14
RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Vaderland....Nov. 20 | Kroonland....Dec. 4
Lapland.....Nov. 27 | Zeeland....Dec. 11

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic.....Nov. 23, noon | Majestic...Dec. 7
*St. Louis..Nov. 30, 9:30 AM | Oceanic...Dec. 14
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic..Nov. 21, noon | Cedric.....Dec. 12
Celtic...Dec. 5, noon | Baltic.....Dec. 19
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
*Cretic.....Nov. 23 | Canopic.....Feb. 1
Canopic.....Dec. 12 | Canopic.....Mar. 15
*Via Madeira and Algiers.

WINTER CRUISES
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco
"ADRIATIC" ☆ "CEDRIC"
The Largest Mediterranean Steamers.
NOV. 30 JAN. 7 JAN 21 FEB. 18 MAR. 4
BOOK NOW FOR THE "ADRIATIC" NOV. 30

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PANAMA CANAL
WEST INDIES—SOUTH AMERICA
"LAURENTIC" ☆ "MEGANTIC"
Two Largest, Newest and Finest in the Trade
JAN. 8 JAN. 22 FEB. 8 FEB. 22
28 and 29 Days. $175 and Upward.
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"LAURENTIC" JAN. 8
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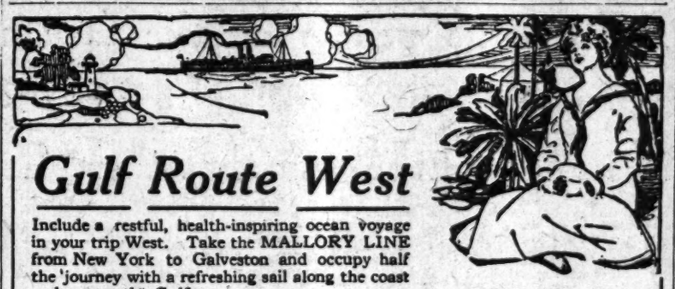

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Include a restful, health-inspiring ocean voyage in your trip West. Take the MALLORY LINE from New York to Galveston and occupy half the journey with a refreshing sail along the coast and across the Gulf.
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Liberal stopover privileges at Galveston, the playground of the great Southwest. Bathing, fishing, motoring. Direct rail connections for all points west and Pacific Coast. Sailings Wednesday and Saturdays from Pier 45, North River, New York. Write for A G W I News, reservations and interesting folder.
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MAGNIFICENT TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIP—24,190 TONS REG: 37,000 TONS DISP
SAILING TUESDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1912
PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM
Via Plymouth and Boulogne-Sur-Mer
Superior Accommodations 1st and 2nd Cabin at Moderate Rate
Twin Screw | *ROTTERDAM Nov. 19 Dec. 24 | *POTSDAM Dec. 3 Jan. 7
Sailings | †ROTTERDAM Nov. 26 Jan. 4 | *NEW AMSTERDAM Dec. 10 Jan. 21
†Plymouth and Boulogne. *Via Boulogne-S M.
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All expense Tours by ORUBA from 5 Days $27.50 Up. Sailings every 5 Days in connection with Quebec S.S.Co.'s BERMUDIAN
Tickets interchangeable.
Cuba, Jamaica, Panama Canal
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PERU-CHILE EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM PANAMA
16 Days—New York to CALLAO.
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*France (new)...Nov. 21 | *La Lorraine.....Dec. 12
*La Touraine.....Nov. 28 | France (new).....Dec. 19
*La Savoie.....Dec. 5 | *La Provence.....Dec. 26
*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS 3 P. M.
One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*Caroline.....Nov. 23
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Columbia...Nov. 23, 8 AM | Cameronia...Dec. 7, 8 AM
California...Nov. 30, noon | Caledonia...Dec. 14, noon
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE
By new Cunarder "Laconia," Feb. 15, $400 up for 71 days, including shore excursions. Round World & South American Tours. Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina, Dec. 5, Jan. 15 Mendoza, Dec. 21
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
G. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. Pier 19, N. R., New York, daily at 5:00 P.M.
Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA.
Orchestras on each.
Important Notice—On and after November 23 Fall River Line steamers will arrive at and depart from PIER 14 N. R. (Ft. Fulton St.)
NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE Via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:00 P. M. Pier 19, N. R., ft. E. 22d St. 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and CITY OF LOWELL.
NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 23, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catherine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Outside Staterooms $1.00
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5.30 P. M.
From Pier 19, N. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, 8'way and 23d St.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Fare Reduced: New York and
PORTLAND $3
Steel Steamships North Land & North Star. Sailings Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE: Until Tuesday, Dec. 3, Portland steamers will depart from Pier 11, N. R., near foot Rector St. Commencing Thursday, Dec. 5th, and thereafter, steamers will leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St.
Eastern Steamship Corporation.

PEOPLE'S LINE
CITIZENS' LINE
TO ALBANY & TROY
ONE WAY $1.50, ROUND TRIP, $2.50
Speedy, Palatial Steamers, every evening. Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.) 6 P. M. No other stop. Excellent Cuisine and Music.
Hudson Navigation Co.,
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BOSTON $2.40
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Daily, including Sunday, 5.30 P. M.
From Pier 19, N. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..6:51 | Sun sets..4:40 | Moon sets..12:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:18	2:25	8:18	8:44
Governors Island	3:06	2:38	9:22	9:06
Hell Gate	4:56	4:48	11:12	11:02

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 17.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 9.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, Nov. 9.
SS Lapland, Antwerp, Nov. 9.
SS Santiago, Progreso, Nov. 10.
SS Kiota, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Nov. 14.
SS Wallnche, Savannah, Nov. 6.
SS El Siglo, New Orleans, Nov. 12.
SS El Monte, Galveston, Nov. 10.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Nov. 15.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Nov. 16.
SS Capac, Montevideo, Oct. 19.
SS Tokomaru, Boston, Nov. 16.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TO-DAY.

Lapland	Dover	Nov. 9
Prinz F. Wilhelm	Cherbourg	Nov. 10
Galileo	Hull	Oct. 31
Grenada	Port of Spain	Nov. 10
North Point	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Algonquin	Turks Island	Nov. 12
Ancona	Palermo	Nov. 7
San Giorgio	Naples	Nov. 5
Ventria	Barbados	Nov. 13
Tregantle	Bremen	Nov. 3
S. V. Luckenbach	San Juan	Nov. 13
San Juan	San Juan	Nov. 13
Oruba	Bermuda	Nov. 16
Albinga

SAVOY HOTEL

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Overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HOTEL DE LUXE

A WORD TO THE WISE

THERE are no people on the face of the earth who know what they want and, it may be added, who know how to get it better than the citizens of the United States.

It is not too much to say that they have revolutionized hotel life in every civilized country.

Comparatively speaking it was but a few years ago when bathrooms in hotels were almost as rare as the dodo.

Elevators were few and far between. Central heating was unknown.

In these and many other ways visitors to Europe from the United States have set up a new standard of comfort and have only given their valued patronage where their wishes are recognized.

One of the best known hotels of the world to appreciate this and to thoroughly keep abreast of the times has been The Savoy of London, England, which has been recompensed by attracting so many welcomed guests from the United States that they formed in 1909 nearly one-half of the total visitors of the hotel for the whole year.

Look down the arrival list of The Savoy and you will see the names of the most cultivated citizens from every State of the Republic, who know what they want and get it at The Savoy, or the hotel could never have become what it is—the centre of all the social and business life of the traveling public who leave New York.

Stand in the hall of The Savoy on any morning, and you will meet, from the United States, judges, senators, bankers, counsel, and men distinguished in Art, Literature and Drama, with their wives and families.

And thus it has come to pass that the word "SAVOY" as applied to an hotel is synonymous with the highest comfort and moderate prices. The word "SAVOY," moreover, is so universally recognized as entitled to this interpretation that hotels in many large cities in Europe, Asia and Africa have copied the name which stands in such high repute.

And how has that high repute been gained and conserved? Not by the use of any magic wand, but simply by attending to details and supplying THE BEST!

When the directors of The Savoy realize that an improvement is desirable money does not stand in the way. Recently five million dollars were spent on improvements and additions. The reward has come in the great accession of business. The hotel is always full of contented and applauding guests.

It is not sufficient for The Savoy to have "no complaints." The hotel lives upon the praise of its guests and their recommendations.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There has been a sharp fall in pressure in the extreme northwest, and rains again set in on the north Pacific Coast. There is also a moderate depression over the extreme northeast and light local snows and rains fell from the lower lake region eastward. Over the remainder of the country high pressure continues with clear weather, except in Texas and New Mexico, where there were local rains.

Temperatures remain moderately low from the Gulf States eastward and northeastward and have risen in the west, especially in the northwest, where they are from 8 to 20 degrees above the seasonal average.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest and north; South Atlantic Coast moderate variable, mostly north and northeast; East Gulf coast, light to moderate north and northeast.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate northwest and north winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, slightly warmer; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, warmer; light to moderate west to south winds.

Southern New England—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, slightly warmer in west portion; moderate northwest to north winds, becoming variable Tuesday.

Western New York—Cloudy Monday, probably local snow extreme northeast portion. Tuesday, fair, slightly warmer; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	28	33	4 P. M.	41	42
6 A. M.	27	35	6 P. M.	40	41
9 A. M.	30	35	9 P. M.	41	41
12 M.	35	45	11 P. M.	42	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 33 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. showed 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:16—693 6th Av.; owner unknown	$10
2:15—Foot of West 96th St.; S. Stokes & Co.	$50
2:50—2,048 1st Av.; P. Caroffa	Trifling
3:10—373 7th Av.; C. Koch	$200
9:30—220 East 76th St.; G. Craysanx	$100
10:45—2 Madison St.; G. Murphy	$25
11:45—1,106 Simpson St., Bronx; owner unknown	$5
P.M.	
12:10—593 East 136th St.; A. Humble	Trifling
12:35—1,369 Intervale Av., Bronx; M. Wesselcott	$1,000
3:15—41 East 29th St.; Mrs. Jarman	Trifling
3:45—132 West 10th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
5:30—56 Elizabeth St.; F. Toungellitto	Trifling
5:40—251 Avenue B; A. Cieslukooski	Trifling
6:00—2,244 2d Av.; J. Lewis	Trifling
6:40—150 West 11th St.; Margaret Hughes	$50
7:00—171st St. and Harlem River; Ogden estate	$25
7:50—991 Freeman St.; B. Kimmel	$500
7:50—Foot of East 24th St.; Department of Docks	$100
8:30—581 2d Av.; Nora Donahue	Trifling
9:02—159 W. 145th St.; M. Lilbersheim	Trifling
11:25—53 W. 3d St.; W. T. Ockendons	Trifling
11:30—126 Broome St.; Gaporek Mfg. Co	Trifling

Lost

LOST.—$3,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company convertible 3½ per cent. bonds, due 1915, Nos. A15548, A24242, A31051 for $1,000 each, and B26374 for $500, with June, 1912, and subsequent coupons attached. Boissevain & Co., 24 Broad St., New York City.

LOST—Nov. 9, lady's pocketbook containing small sum of money in Tompkins Park or on Tompkins Av., between Jefferson Av. and Tompkins Park, Brooklyn.; reward. Weeks, 496 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, elderly man's picture inside, monogram outside, "C. M. B.," on Broadway car, between 90th and 111th Sts.; reward. 300 Central Park West, Mrs. Bridge.

LOST—Bank book, No. 376,593; Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST—Between Carnegie Hall and 5th Av. and 48th gold chain and locket, monogram "J. W." reward. Return to F. A. Booth, 41 Union Square, city.

LOST.—Gold fob charm, circular onyx stone; initial D.; Subway or St. John's College. Reward, $10. Drake, 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold mesh bag, Riverside bus, between 57th-66th Sts., morning, Nov. 15; liberal reward. A. B. Hudson, 147 West 55th.

LOST.—Pendant; diamonds, sapphire, platinum chain; heirloom; large reward. Fairchild, 72 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

LOST—In or about the Waldorf, Thursday night, diamond brooch, platinum setting; very liberal reward. G 148 Times.

LOST—A silver mesh bag Saturday night in Century Theatre; suitable reward. Schinunkersen, 1,600 Broadway.

LOST—Watch fob charm, gold wire ring, encircling three S letters; reward. Elks Club, 43d St., J. L. Booty.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Thursday afternoon, brindle bulldog, brown and white, without collar; answers to name Marlow. Reward if returned to SECOR, 504 West 122d.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the Ansonia, P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, Stuyvesant Park.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; excellent home cooking; telephone.

21ST, 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Front rooms, with and without bath; steam; excellent table.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for particular people; unexcelled residentially; centrally located; moderate rates; cuisine service the best; references. 7257.

73D, 12 EAST.—An attractive, sunny, single room to rent, with excellent board; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large rooms, with bath; medium-sized room, with board, $15.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms, private baths; board. Telephone Gramercy 1978. References.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 416 — Elegantly furnished rooms, with breakfast; all conveniences; good location.

West Side.

8TH AV., 46.—Desirable single room; excellent board; $10 upward; steam heat; telephone; table guests

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large rooms; second floor; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST. (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 6068 Bryant.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites, private baths; telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Small room, first-class; references.

58TH ST., 63 WEST.—Two two-room suites, furnished or unfurnished; private bath; phone.

87TH, 331 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; French board; Subway; telephone.

69TH ST., 23 WEST, near Central Park.—Large room; gentlemen; references; table guests. Mrs. Bassett.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, suite, separate; every convenience; table board; best location; first class.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large room; bath adjoining; also small one; excellent table; Subway, "L."

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—One double and two single rooms with board reference.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Sunny rooms with board for girls studying music, art; references; moderate.

72D, 306 WEST.—Homelike, single and double rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; reasonable; references.

73D, 102 WEST, (The Spratley.)—Attractive rooms; exceptional meals; table guests; reasonable; best location.

73D, 181 WEST, (Subway.)—Double and hall room; southern exposure; American family; ideal location.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (18th Year.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 227 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and medium rooms; running water; table boarders taken.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms, unexpectedly vacated; family leaving city; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Single room; steam, closet, water; first-class board and house; references.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; medium, small, table guests; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 155-156 WEST.—Well-furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; telephone; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Completely filled; can accommodate couple table guests; home cooking; generous table.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine double room; electricity, telephone; home environment; generous table; references.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Suite, two rooms and bath, or single; unexcelled home cooking; out-of-town guests; Southerners accommodated; excellent service.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome second floor front; very desirable; all conveniences; also back room; reasonable.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath optional; electricity. Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Cozy room, bath, steam heat; parquet floors; electric light; special catering; telephone.

83D ST., 11 WEST. — Warm, well-appointed rooms; every convenience and comfort; delightful home environment; secluded as private residence. Telephone Schuyler 5326.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Large, sunny room; excellent French table; parlor. Telephone 8204 Schuyler.

88D, 23 WEST.—A room and board; home cooking; Jewish house; references. Schuyler 4837.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium size, and small rooms; parlor dining room; references.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; large, small rooms; excellent table. Riverside 3580. Stajer.

90TH, 16 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; table guests accommodated; telephone. Hellman.

93D, 29 AND 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished and decorated; well heated; suited for families; rates reasonable; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Comfortable, light room; running water; elevator, telephone; superior table. Bruder.

114TH ST., 326 WEST.—Delightfully situated small, sunny room; excellent table; table guests.

122D, 416 WEST, Opposite Morningside Park.—Exceptional home; south room; showers; reception room; elevator; nutritious home cooking; table guests. Apartment 53.

137TH, 243 WEST.—Large room; all improvements; telephone, running water; excellent board.

152D ST., 407 WEST.—Large attractive rooms, connecting or single; hot and cold water; suitable for two or three gentlemen or couple. (154TH ST.) 882-884 St. Nicholas Av.—Clean rooms; refined home; choice board; table guests.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large room, adjoining bath; also large front room; quiet, refined house; convenient to Subway express, car lines.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, (Heights.)—River view; transportation unexcelled for downtown New York; excellent locality; house and table; rates reasonable.

Country Board

New Jersey.

Accommodations for one or two gentlemen; very reasonable; all modern conveniences; delicious meals. Address Box 127, Leonia, N. J.

Board Wanted

FOR YOUNG COUPLE WITH TEN-YEAR CHILD; NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN PRIVATE HOUSE WITH NO OTHER BOARDERS; WEST 90TH TO 135TH STS.; REASONABLE RATE; REFERENCES. S 224 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SEMI-INVALID will pay $10 weekly for board; some slight supervision essential; retired nurse or male attendant desirable. X 41 Times

GENTLEMAN desires room and board, west side, below 100th St.; private family preferred. G 145 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH ST., 105 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite, elevator apartment; Subway station; gentlemen; references. Hardy.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

68TH ST., 226 EAST.—Single room, nicely furnished; bath; private house.

70TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; ideal location; board optional; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 181, (31st St.)—Two comfortably furnished, airy, clean rooms; private family. Tanner.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large furnished room; telephone; all conveniences; men preferred; references exchanged.

Well lighted and handsomely furnished rooms; hotel service; elevator; electric light; $5, $6, $7 per week; $12, $13, $14 with meals. 15 EAST 11TH ST.

West Side.

9TH ST., 37 WEST.—Medium-sized room; heat, closet, running water; adjoining bath; also large.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished light, clean rooms; modern improvements; telephone; single room $2.50.

14TH ST., 218 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; heat, electric light, hot water; shower baths; references.

15TH ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable rooms, two gentlemen, couple; bath, heat; $3 up.

46TH, 63 WEST.—Handsomely furnished bachelor suite, two front rooms and private bath; absolute cleanliness and quiet; fifty dollars monthly; references.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large and small elegantly furnished steam-heated rooms; breakfast optional.

47TH, 77 WEST.—Large rooms, running water; neat and comfortable; neighborhood very central.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; running water; house strictly first-class; references.

52D, 46 WEST.—Furnished suite; very desirable; every convenience; references; telephone.

52D ST., 248 WEST, (nr. B'way)—Attractive rooms, large and single.

52D, 46 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without bath; references; telephone.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; every convenience.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive light rooms; furnished, unfurnished; all conveniences; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

56TH ST., 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front library and bedroom, bath adjoining, suitable for two; also single, double rooms; large, clean. Sullivan.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast, if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 145, corner of Broadway.—Furnished room in first-class apartment; gentlemen preferred. Manning

69TH ST., 116 WEST.—Private house, remodeled into high-class bachelor apartments; all conveniences.

70TH ST., 267 West.—Desirable, attractive rooms, absolutely clean, running water, electricity, telephone; every convenience.

71ST ST., 314 WEST.—Parlor floor for doctor, dentist or professional man; also few rooms; private bath; every convenience; private family; near subway.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms in private apartment; convenient to Subway express.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Doctor's suite and bedroom; all conveniences; moderate terms.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house; desirable, double, sunny room; private bath; moderate; telephone.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Very pleasant, medium-sized room; running water and bath; gentleman preferred.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; running water; private house; telephone; references

74TH ST., 167 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished, sunny rooms for gentlemen. Telephone 3642 Columbus.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Parlor floor, private residence, entire or part; large, elegant, comfortable; suitable doctor or private; kitchenette; electricity; telephone; moderate.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story room, suitable for two; bath; private house; references.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable second floor, single, suite; all conveniences; private family; references.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; scrupulously clean.

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms; second floor; private bath; single, en suite; small room; half block from Subway; telephone 8947 Schuyler.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Medium-sized room, with dressing room; bath adjoining.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; running water; sunshine; private residence; convenient "L," Subway.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; handsome room; quiet, refined surroundings; references. Phone 7154 Schuyler.

81ST ST., 131 WEST.—Large, handsome room, southerly exposure; also two beautiful connecting rooms, single or en suite; three baths, excellent private house. Reasonable.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished sunny front rooms; running water; near Subway; breakfast optional; references. V. B.

81ST ST., 204 WEST.—Exceptionally delightful parlor suite, adjoining bath; suitable two; $5; ground floor. Richmond.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private semi-detached house, front, second floor; 17x18; dressing room; telephone; moderate.

82D ST., 147 WEST.—Southern lady will rent two attractive rooms, second floor; gentlemen, couple.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Attractive room, large closet; convenient bath; refined family; reasonable; phone. Ochs.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, adjoining bath; also large single; gentleman. Anderson

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, single room; running water; phone; breakfast optional; gentleman. Mayer.

92D, 214 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; also small room; all conveniences; references. Apartment 10.

93D, 27 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms, convenient to L cars; phone; good location.

94TH ST., 205 WEST.—Two-room bachelor apartment, adjoining bath; electricity; high class. Redden.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—Two large rooms, running water, large closets; homelike, clean, comfortable; phone.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large, medium, handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; Subway, "L"; owner.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable for two; elevator apartment. Grossman.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished floor, with bath; also large front room; all conveniences; private family; breakfast if desired; telephone.

102D, 205 WEST.—Front parlor, southern exposure; bedroom adjoining; bath; heat; block Subway. Curtis.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; private; modern conveniences; elevator, telephone; references. Apartment 65.

103D ST., 14 WEST.—Large, sunny, cheerful room; steam heat, bath; comfortably furnished. Howe.

104TH, 94 WEST.—Large front room; kitchenette; convenient elevated, Subway; comfortable; reasonable; ladies. Allen.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Sunny, heated rooms; private house; near Park; gentlemen; reference; telephone; $2.50.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—Cheerful, large, comfortable room; running water; elevator, telephone; breakfast optional. Jarett.

111TH ST., 603 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; refinement; strictly modern. Apartment 19. 'Phone 4740 Morningside.

112TH ST, near Riverside Drive.—Unusually desirable accommodations in private Hebrew family for gentlemen. Small, light, sunny room. Convenient Subway, surface lines, and Riverside stages. Breakfast optional. Address Box G 57 Times.

113TH, 226 WEST.—Warm, clean, outside room for business woman; elevator, telephone; convenient "L," Subway; exceptionally good; $3.50. Brown.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, adjoining bath; large closet; electricity; well heated.

113TH ST. 622 WEST.—High-class apartment near Riverside Drive; suite, singly. Apartment 31.

118TH ST., 419 WEST. — Attractive suite, southern exposure; also single rooms; reasonable. Apartment 22.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms; high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences. Apartment 41.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

121ST ST., 500 WEST, (half block east Broadway.)—Beautiful double room, with kitchenette; single room also; excellent dining room. See Mr. Yeaman.

122D ST., 540 WEST., (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; homelike; fine view; elevator; references. Apartment 51.

122D, 416 WEST.—Light, single room; private bath; elevator; electricity; kitchen privileges. Apartment 31.

130TH ST., 43 WEST.—One large room, wardrobe, bath; small rooms; southern exposure; private house.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, private baths, single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

144TH, 562 WEST.—Newly furnished room; high class elevator apartment; board optional. Apartment 24.

159TH ST., 555 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, well-furnished room, alcove; hot running water; private house.

ARTISTICALLY furnished room in exclusive apartment; references exchanged. Webster, C 143 Times.

A.—TRIANON, Apartment Hotel, Broadway, 2,848-2,850, at 110th St. Subway Station.—Hotel service, combined with home comforts; luxuriously furnished two and three room suites, kitchenette, with large window; private baths; telephone, electric light; also single room; reasonable. Telephone 4245 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 2,754.—Nicely furnished parlor; bed-room; kitchen; telephone. Convenient subway, "L." $10. White.

MORNINGSIDE WEST, 54, (corner 116th St.)—Excellent room, delightful apartment, light housekeeping; Broadway express. Henry.

RIVERSIDE, 668.—To rent, bedroom and sitting room connecting; private family; $40 a month; two blocks from 145th Subway. Wildman, Apartment 64. 'Phone 3420 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 112th St.—Private American family has outside room overlooking river and Drive; gentleman. 'Phone 7536 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 352, (127th St.)—Apartment overlooking Hudson; large room; reasonable. Morningside 7028. Button.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (135th St.)—Single and double room; private family; gentlemen. Carpenter.

SOUTHERN LADY will rent one or two rooms, corner apartment, attractively appointed, near 91st St. Subway station. 'Phone 4089 River.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 174, Near 119th.—Large, furnished room, with running water; homelike. Cookson.

THE NEW YORK.
Rooms elegantly kept, $20-$60 monthly. Parlor, bedroom, bath. Restaurant attached. 22 West 60th St.

27 MINUTES FROM RECTOR ST.
Cheery room in private house for rent at reasonable price to a business man or woman. 226 Edgecombe Av.

Bronx.

DESIRABLE room, with or without board, for a refined gentleman, in small private Hebrew family of grown-up people. One block from Simpson St. Subway Station. T 58 Times.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

YOUNG MAN desires room, with breakfast, with respectable private family near Subway, between 72d and 96th Sts. West; state terms. References. G 146 Times.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

25c. a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00
and upwards. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Liberal allowances for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
10 Barclay St. | 360 Broadway.
Tel.—6358 Cortlandt. | Tel.—2640 Worth.
345 Broadway. Tel.—5408 Franklin.

A large lot of office furniture; purchased from campaign committee at greatly reduced price; roll, flat, and typewriter desks, tables, filing cabinets, chairs, hat trees, settees, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cambinets, Neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Business Opportunities

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS
AND QUICK ACTION
gets you into a private syndicate forming to close a snap offer on lots in the Riverdale Van Cortlandt section for less than auction figures. Get particulars. G 185 Times.

Established automobile machine and repair shop to be sold at once; located in business section of Bronx. Machine. C 173 Times.

T. H. P. MOTOR CLUTCH AND PROPELLER; perfect condition; will demonstrate. Bowne, 230 West 125th St.

Apartments to Let Unfurnished

West Side.

Elegance, exclusiveness, privacy combined; make this extraordinary 7-room apartment peculiarly desirable to appreciative, discriminating people; must be seen. 503 West 140th.

139th St., 478 West, Southeast Corner St. Nicholas Av.—Seven large, light, outside, corner rooms; all improvements; select families; $38-$42.

WAVERLY PLACE, 106, next to Washington Square.—Eight large rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; rent $65. Apply janitor.

127th St., 46 West; 30 East 128th St.—Elevator apartments; $35-$50; 4 and 6 rooms; all improvements.

5 West 16th St., at 5th Av.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; room and bath, $40-$50.

East Side.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $20-$25; SERVICE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; STEAM HEAT. 15 EAST 30TH ST.

Madison Avenue, 527.—Unfurnished floor, with bath, in private house; parquet floor; electric light.

Furnished

An entire furnished floor, including bath; suitable for man and wife, or two gentlemen; also a large room and bath for a single gentleman, best location, West 77th St., near Central Park; breakfast served if required; references. Address J. L. S., 327 Times Downtown.

CARLTON HOUSE, adjoining Ritz Hotel. Attractively furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths; Ritz service. Apply Harris & Vaughan, 560 5th Av. Telephone 31 Bryant.

For rent furnished, 7 rooms and bath. 2 maids' rooms. 127 West 58th Street.

5-room apartment, sunny; modern; near Riverside Drive; Subway station; rent $65; will sell furniture cheap. Phone Morningside 513. Apt. 6.

A select list of furnished apartments may be had by applying to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Gentleman and wife; no children; best references; want to rent small, furnished house or apartment for Winter. Reply by letter only, A. J. Stewartson, Room 1,460 Hudson Terminal Building.

Help Wanted, Female

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing a pleasing personality, capable of earning over $50 weekly, to demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs in Northern New Jersey; salary and commission. Mr. Cloyes, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BRIGHT WOMAN to learn privately the suburban real estate business on commission from a first-class, successful salesman. Opportunity, R 320 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—An experienced nurse for little boy of 2 years; must have best references, willing to live in country, and not over 45 years old. Call Monday, 12 to 1, Room 512, The Devon, 70 West 55th St.

Help Wanted, Male

A LEADING silk and cotton petticoat house wants a salesman that has an established trade in that line. Address replies to Box X 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—An experienced man to take charge of ledger accounts on large daily newspaper; none but those competent to handle a large number of accounts need apply; state previous experience and salary expected. Box G 116 Times.

BRIGHT MAN to learn privately the suburban real estate business on commission from a first-class, successful salesman. Opportune, R 319 Times Downtown.

EDITOR.—Printer-editor wanted for country weekly, 1,500 circulation, New York State; linotype and complete equipment; unusual opportunity for right man; hustler able to show results; total abstainer. Sirmio, Box 105 Times.

PHOTOENGRAVING SALESMAN, with established connection preferred. Consolidated Engraving Co., 151 West 25th St.

SALESMAN to sell Waltham watches, $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience not necessary. United States Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMEN, SOLICITORS, canvassers, intelligent outside representatives, steady occupation; 10-4, 100 William St., Room 258.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—Experienced, magazine solicitor, energetic, resourceful, determined, with thorough acquaintance among National advertisers, advertising agents and solicitors; one with experience on weekly magazines preferred; moderate salary until ability is proven; state past connections and minimum salary as starter on one of the best publications in America, offering excellent opportunity, future advancement. Address D 140 Times.

WANTED—An experienced newspaper advertising solicitor, with creative ability in designing and writing advertising, planning campaigns, form letters, &c.; man of all around experience, competent to perform any work assigned and who would be willing to start at a reasonable salary until worth is demonstrated. Address, giving experience, references, and salary expected, G 141 Times.

WANTED—Young men of good character for National Guard Infantry Regiment; convenient armory offers many attractions; gymnasium, baths, bowling, pool, billiards, library; nominal expenses; duty not arduous. Write for details. Recruiting, R 313 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Refined, well-educated man of good appearance for outside position; salary and commission. Write for appointment, giving age, nationality, and experience, the King-Richardson Company, 1,182 Broadway.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper; must thoroughly understand foreign transactions stock exchange house; good opportunity; write full particulars. Address R 316 Times Downtown.

Employment Bureaus.

Domestic.

A.—A.—MISS BRINKLEY
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
507 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6892 Bryant.
Supplies competent, thoroughly trained household servants; investigating references most carefully; personal attention and supervision given to the opening of houses, installing cleaners, taking inventories, and furnishing caretakers.

CARETAKER, good cook, for gentleman's country home; exceptional opportunity. Hopkins Agency, 507 5th Av.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS WANTED.—Those who have had experience in writing industrial insurance, and who can sell life, sick, and accident policies; no lapses; commission and salary bonus. Apply Room 502, 253 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs

Player-Piano, new mahogany, $550; must sell; $290 cash. Office 202, 305 5th Av.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Situations Wanted Female

A CAPABLE, intelligent, well bred young woman desires position as secretary; five years' experience as stenographer; salary moderate. S 216 Times Downtown.

ACCOMPLISHED SWISS GOVERNESS, speaking, teaching perfect French, German, English, music, desires position; experienced care children; highest references. G 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; beginner; satisfaction assured. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 660 East New York.

COMPANION.—American girl desires position; experienced; references. Boothe, 2,240 Aqueduct Av., City.

DRESSMAKER, long experience, could take more customers; work first class at reasonable prices; references. 111 West 63th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Chic gown made up in one day at your home; $4 per day. Gersten, 300 West 117th St.

EXPERT COACHING.—College entrance, civil service; neglected education; references. Telephone Morningside 4880. Apartment 51.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, familiar with office routine desires permanent position; excellent references. R 306 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—German governess; experienced; speaks French and Italian; wishes position. E. Hub, 146 East 60th St.

JANITRESS wishes hot or cold water flat; good renter; references. Duphatel, 8 Amsterdam Av.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper washing at home; open-air drying; private house; reference. Mrs. Reed, 562 East 214th St., City.

LAUNDRESS in family but not since Xmas. 320 West 30th St.

SECRETARY-COMPANION.—German lady desires position; highest references. Miss R., 230 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted Female

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, college education, ten years' experience commercial technical work; familiar bookkeeping, seeks secretarial or position responsibility. A. K., 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant bookkeeper, filing; answer telephone; five months' experience; plain, neat appearance; accurate worker; no agency. $7. S 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, business school graduate, with high school education and three months' experience, desires position in good office. R 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND Bookkeeper.—Reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Commercial, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, educated, desires position AFTERNOONS or EVENINGS where experience and intelligence count. G 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY.—Experienced; expert; able correspondent; $18. J. S., care Carlson, 244 East 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; capable, industrious; some experience; anxious to work. S., 105 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, neat, and experienced; reference; $10. Raphael, 58 West 128th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Over five years' experience; salary $15. Enabled, 81 West 127th St.

THOROUGHLY experienced, alert and dependable switchboard operator desires position as operator and office assistant; references. Address Switchboard, X 48 Times.

WELL EDUCATED young Englishwoman desires position as secretary or other responsible work; English and Spanish stenography; good references. X 32 Times.

YOUNG French woman, lately landed, wishes place for grown children or maid; first-class seamstress; reference. Woolfolee, 270 West 12th St.

Situations Wanted Male

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Expert; books audited, balanced, systematized; trial balances, small sets kept; personal service; moderate charges; references. Accountant, G 78 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Frechtman, 64 Delancey St. Telephone 6605 Orchard.

ACCOUNTANT.—University graduate; books opened, closed, audited; kept part time; confidential; reasonable. Accountant, 300 East 22d St. Phone Gramercy 833.

ACCOUNTANT.—Profit and loss statements, investigations, dissolutions; monthly audits that explain conditions. 429 6th Av., Room 32. Phone Mad. Sq. 8322.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long, varied experience, all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225, Madison Square.

A YOUNG MAN, 26, excellent business experience energetic worker, suitable for responsible position or outside representative; highest reference. S 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, thoroughly experienced, accustomed to taking entire charge; monthly balances, controlling accounts, financial statements, &c.; highly recommended. E 282 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) and office detail man; thoroughly experienced; good correspondent; accustomed to taking entire charge; moderate salary. S 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 29, nine years' practical experience; capable taking full charge. R 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, four years' experience, accurate, rapid at figures, desires position. V 12 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) public school graduate, honest, wishes position in office; will work hard at anything. S. Friedman, 53 Ludlow St.

BRIGHT, trustworthy young man, 17, speaks English and German, desires position with concern where advancement is possible; salary no object. Leonard Lehmann, Jr., care L. Lehmann's Cigar Store, 897 8th Av., New York.

CASHIER.
24 years old; six years' experience with large woolen corporation; can prove reputation for character and reliability. G 53 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, willing worker; four years' driving and two years' shop experience; private or commercial; references. George Rohrs, 1,492 2d Av.

CLUB STEWARD.—Thoroughly experienced; references covering last 12 years; go anywhere. G 86 Times.

COLLEGE man, (20,) desires any kind position; evenings. A. J., 315 East 72d St.

COLORED BUTLER, waiter; useful man; competent; three years' experience. Oscar Cross, 70 West 142d St.

COUPLE, American, desires position, country; entire work small family; can handle horse, steam, or hand; wife speaks French, German; with girl aged 12, no farming; references. G C 103 Times.

CREDITMAN, nine years' experience; 60 thousand accounts monthly; executive systemizer; dignified correspondent; seeks opening; highest endorsements. G 71 Times.

ENGINEER, office building experience, desires position; reference. H. Hinzman, 400 East 9th St.

GENTLEMAN, 25 years old, American, having traveled on four continents, speaking and writing French fluently, wishes position with chance of advancement; would not mind traveling abroad. Box G 144 Times.

HEAD WAITER OR ASSISTANT STEWARD.—Fit in where experience is appreciated. G 85 Times

PHOTOGRAVER.—An experienced photogravure plate maker and retoucher seeks an engagement. Address Frank Raubicheck, 36 Cedar Av., Arlington Heights, Mass.

JANITOR, German, Jewish family, no children, wishes place. Basement, 244 East 126th.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 23, desires to connect with reliable house of ladies' and misses' coats; calling on city or office trade; salary or commission. S 226 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, general experience, desires position, wholesale house preferable, clothing or dry goods firms; city or road. R 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, reliable, 5 years' experience knowledge bookkeeping; seeks permanent position; interview appreciated. Phone Harlem 618. Mr. Z., 36 West 123d.

THOROUGHLY reliable and accurate typist wishes to work evenings by cont

YALE MEN DINE WITH TAFT AT WALDORF

To-day the President Will Go with Them to New Haven for Meeting of Yale Corporation.

A QUIET CHAT WITH BARNES

Who Says He Will Work in Ranks to Reorganize Party—Son Charlie Comes from School to See Father.

Not a single incident of political import characterized President Taft's stay in this city yesterday. The President spent Saturday night at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he breakfasted early in the morning, after which he motored to his brother's home in West Forty-eighth Street for a fleeting visit. From there he was driven to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, where he listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett. He was accompanied by his brother, Henry W. Taft; Major Rhoades, his military aid, and the inevitable secret service agents under the direction of George T. Sloane.

No reference whatever, in prayer or sermon, was made to the visit of President Taft. Everyone in the church knew that he was present, however, and throughout the service there was a craning of necks to obtain a glimpse of him. At the close of the service the occupants of the pews behind the President's party waited decorously in their seats until Mr. Taft and those accompanying him filed past, after which there was a general hurrying for the exits in order to witness his departure.

President Taft went from the church to the home of his brother, where he greeted his younger son, Charles, who had come down from the Taft School at Watertown, Conn., where he is a pupil, to dine with his father.

The luncheon at the Henry W. Taft residence was a family affair, and, as soon as it was over, the President with his brother and "Charlie" Taft, motored to Westbury, L. I. The trip occupied the greater part of the afternoon, and on the return of the party the President was dropped at the Waldorf-Astoria, where a number of callers were awaiting him, including William Nelson Cromwell and Señor Don Ramon M. Valdez, the new Minister from Panama to the United States.

The President dined at the Waldorf, where he was one of a party of five Yale men at the dinner table. Beside the President, who is a member of the class of '78, the diners were Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, '76; Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of the Hartford Courant, '71, and Henry W. Taft, '80. All of those present, with the exception of the President's brother, are members of the Yale Corporation, and, with the President, will attend the meeting of that body in New Haven to-day.

It was reported last night that William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, had conferred with the President during his brief stay at noontime yesterday at the home of his brother, and to Mr. Barnes was later attributed a strong hint that Mr. Taft would be placed in nomination for the Presidency by the Republican Party in 1916.

This was denied emphatically later by Mr. Barnes. The State Chairman admitted that he had paid a fleeting visit of courtesy to the President, but declared that political subjects had not been touched upon.

"It is absurd to prophesy who the standard leader will be in 1916," declared Mr. Barnes, "but it is safe to say that after the fourth of next March Mr. Taft will take an active part in the reorganization of the Republican Party. He is a Republican first, last and all the time, and he is working with every good Republican for a common end."

Mr. Barnes declared that the fight of the Republican Party was "to safeguard the Constitution of the United States."

The President will leave for New Haven this morning on the 8:03 train.

BRIDGE SUICIDE WAS A WIFE.

Man with Her When She Jumped Tells Why She Did It.

Charlotte Westland, the young woman who committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping from the Manhattan Bridge, had threatened several times to commit suicide, according to her aunt, who lives at 1,046 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. The young woman was married and had one child, a 6-year-old boy. Her husband is Charles Westland, a member of Salvage Corps No. 9, Stagg and Lorimer Streets. She left him two years ago.

Thomas de Jackemo, with whom she quarreled before throwing herself from the bridge, said yesterday that he was employed as a fashion illustrator. According to his story, he met Mrs. Westland last Summer at Tannersville, N. Y., on a vacation, and had been with her frequently since their return to this city. Mrs. Westland was despondent, he said, for one reason because she was not free to marry him.

Saturday night they had gone together to a ball given by St. Joachim's Lyceum in Saengerbund Hall, Brooklyn. She became angry at first because he objected to her drinking. The quarrel over this led to her threats of suicide. De Jackemo said that he had restrained her the first time when she tried to kill herself by jumping in front of a Subway train at the Borough Hall Station in Brooklyn, but that she was too quick for him on the bridge and had climbed upon the iron guard of the promenade and thrown herself off before he could lay hands on her.

De Jackemo was held by Magistrate Harris in the Adams Street Court on a technical charge of being a suspicious person. He will be kept in custody till after the inquest.

WOMAN UNCONSCIOUS ON PIER

Police Believe She Was Saved from River by Escort, Who Fled.

Semi-conscious and suffering from submersion a woman who described herself as Elizabeth Ayers, 32 years old, of 39 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, was found early to-day lying on a bulkhead at Rutgers Street and the East River. She was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where she was revived and made known her identity. She lapsed again into semi-consciousness before explaining her presence on the pier. The woman's clothing was wet.

It was the opinion of the police that she fell from the bulkhead into the water and was rescued by some one, probably an escort, who became alarmed and fled.

PLENTY OF COAL COMING.

Shipments to Lakes Will Stop Nov. 25, When Navigation Closes.

Coal operators said yesterday that shipments of anthracite to the Great Lakes have been lessened and that more coal is coming to New York. The shipments to the Great Lakes will fall off by degrees until navigation closes about Nov. 25. Then anthracite will be coming here in still larger tonnage. John B. Kerr, Vice President of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, one of the large coal carrying roads, said last evening that there need be no apprehension now of too little coal for New York.

"The West is now pretty well supplied," said he, "and New York people need not worry."

Consumers in the Bronx say they are still paying advanced prices for coal.

Holden's Dogs, Cats, Birds, Fish

Canaries, Full Singers....$2.50, $3.00, $4.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00
Holden Contralto $10.00, $15.00, $20.00, $25.00
Piping Bullfinches.....$50, $75, $100, $150

Talking Parrots

$75, $100, $150, $300, $500.

"Holden's New Book on Birds," keeps your bird singing, mailed for 12c. stamps.
H. H. HOLDEN, 25 W. 28th, near 6th Ave.

WOMEN IN STRIKE RIOT.

Three in Party Arrested by Militia for Shooting in Kanawha Zone.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 17.—Another company of State militia was ordered to-night to the coal strike district of West Virginia, now under martial law. Although conditions have been quiet since last night, the military authorities are preparing for eventualities. Throughout the day reports reaching Adjt. Gen. C. D. Elliott and Gov. Glasscock were to the effect that a condition bordering upon anarchy existed in the Kanawha strike zone. Hundreds of armed miners are said to be in complete control of a number of isolated districts, recognizing no law except that of force.

Through intimidation the strikers were able to prevent a special train of transportation men from being taken up Cabin Creek to-day. No train crew was found willing to take out the train. To-morrow it will go to its destination under military guard.

Five persons, three of them women, stole a handcar at Eskdale and proceeded to a point outside the military district, from which they opened fire toward Eskdale. All were arrested by the militia and will be tried before a military court which will convene to-morrow. The authorities are said to have the names of twenty-five persons who have been engaged in recent attacks on passenger trains, and arrests are expected by to-morrow. While these persons, when apprehended, must stand trial before the military authorities, an investigation into the train attacks will be begun on Tuesday under the auspices of the Federal Court for the Southern District of West Virginia.

A peculiar turn was given to the strike situation to-day. John Stepl, 18 years old, and John Wister, 17, whom "Mother" Jones is alleged to have accompanied to Washington on Friday night for the purpose of filing a complaint of peonage against coal operators and labor agents in connection with the importation of strikebreakers, were found to-day to have been shot. They were treated by a physician for gunshot wounds in the back. The two boys, it is said, were later taken to a hospital in Baltimore.

Stewart Hudnall, a member of the militia, was run down and killed by a train last night while on strike duty.

KILLS GIRL PLAYING DOCTOR.

Six-Year-Old Boy Gives His Sister a Heavy Dose of Lysol.

It was an unlucky day for William Bordeaux and his family when upon moving from Wilmington, N. C., three months ago they made their home at 505 East Sixteenth Street, near the Willard Parker Hospital. The proximity to the hospital aroused in William, the six-year-old son, a desire to become a physician, like the men he saw going to and fro every day. His ambition lead him to practice on his two younger sisters, Margaret, 4 years old, and Mildred, 2 years old.

On Wednesday of last week, while his father, who is an engineer in a downtown loft building, was at work and his mother was doing the family washing in a back room of their apartment, William undertook to cure his sisters of a hypothetical attack of croup by administering the contents of a bottle he found on the mantlepiece of the parlor. Margaret, with the wisdom of four years, refused to take the proffered dose, but Mildred, being at the age when everything taken internally is acceptable, received three spoonsful. Immediately she was thrown into convulsions, and her screams brought her mother from her work.

As soon as she saw that her child had taken part of the contents of a bottle marked "lysol, poison," she ran with her to the Willard Parker Hospital. There, as the institution is for contagious diseases only, the doctors told the mother to take her child to Bellevue as fast as possible. This she did, but the child died on Saturday night. Coroner Feinberg ordered an investigation, and Detective Barber of the East Twenty-second Street Station was assigned to the case. When he spoke to William about the accident the little boy was heart broken. No arrests were made.

RALPH THOMPSON WED AGAIN

Marries at New Haven Mrs. Maude Gray of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—In choosing this city as the scene of his second as well as his first elopement, Ralph Thompson, who was coxswain of several Yale crews, created a new record. He explained that his choice was made deliberately, and offered as convincing proof the fact that he selected the same clerk of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, John Buckley, to grant him his marriage license, and the same Justice of the Peace, Frederick W. Kaye, to perform the ceremony, who officiated on the former occasion.

Mr. Thompson's bride on the former occasion was the divorced wife of Norman Selby (Kid McCoy). He has since been divorced from her, and his bride this afternoon was Mrs. Maude Gray of New York City, where Thompson says he has made his home for some time. He gave his own age as 44 years and that of his bride as 33. Each stated that this was the second marriage.

Mr. Thompson inquired at the police station the nearest route to Clerk Buckley's house, and appeared downcast when Mr. Buckley was unable to recall their former meeting. He brightened up, however, when Justice Kaye clearly recalled the former official visit paid him by the bridegroom.

Mr. Thompson is a Yale graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, class of '90. While in college he was coxswain of the crew, steering three Eli eights to victory over Harvard.

His father was a wealthy Saratoga manufacturer, but the son has not confined himself exclusively to business details since inheriting a large fortune. He and his bride intend to make their home in New York City.

SEEK "BOOSTERS" HERE.

Merchants' Association Starts Campaign Similar to Those in the West.

To help along their work of sorting out the "boosters" from the city's population and bringing them all together to do work for New York similar to that done by booster clubs in the Far Western and Pacific Coast cities, the Merchants' Association has prepared a "think card." Here it is:

YOUR DUTY.

No town ever went ahead without men to push it ahead.
Think that over.
Your prosperity depends upon the prosperity of New York.
Bear that in mind.
If you work for New York you work for yourself.
Give to that careful consideration.
If you neglect New York you neglect your best interests.
Now, where does your duty lie?

If any one is uncertain as to what the answer is to the final question, he is supposed to risk the chance of answering it right by becoming a booster.

MOOSERS IN STATE LOOK AHEAD TO 1913

Leaders Will Meet in Conference Here To-morrow and Plan Double Campaign.

IT'S TO BE SOCIO-POLITICAL

Chairman Hotchkiss Outlines Process by Which It Is Hoped to Increase New Party's Power.

The county leaders and State committeemen of the National Progressive Party will meet to-morrow at the Holland House, Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and take stock of the party's assets. It will be the first meeting of the Bull Moose leaders since the election, and plans will be discussed for perfecting the party's organization.

It is likely, also, that the conference will consider the calling of informal primaries in the various political divisions of the State for the purpose of selecting the party candidates in 1913.

There will be a morning, an afternoon, and possibly an evening session, and some of the National leaders of the new party will be present. Preliminary to the morning session there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Committee at the headquarters, 16 East Twenty-eighth Street. According to State Chairman William H. Hotchkiss, the first matter to be taken up at the Holland House discussion will be the party's organization.

Some of the means to be employed to bring about a thorough organization will be the division of the State into large districts, each to be placed in charge of a Vice Chairman or organizer, who will devote his entire time to the work, and move from county to county, as occasion shall require; the creation in each election district—particularly in the country districts—of a sub-committee, consisting of a captain and two or more lieutenants, which committee shall be not only the nucleus of organization work in such district, but also the means toward the formation of a district club; the gathering together of Progressive Clubs of various sizes, particularly in the larger centres of population, these, if possible, to become the permanent headquarters of the party in such districts, and thus be made the centres not only of political but educational activity.

Regarding the educational work to be carried on, Chairman Hotchkiss said:

"Standing as it does for a new order in politics and for important changes in Constitutions and laws, the political work of the new party will, for some months at least, be subordinated to its educational work. There already has been formed a permanent Progressive Lyceum, which shortly will be prepared to furnish speakers well informed in Progressive doctrine to clubs and associations, whether political or otherwise, desiring to learn further of the party's propaganda. Similarly, it is hoped that the newspapers of the State, particularly those in villages and country districts, can be furnished with plate matter and special articles having to do with Progressive principles. Plans are also under discussion looking to the printing, in different parts of the State, of Progressive newspapers, as well as the issuing of weekly or semi-weekly editions of the leading Progressive dailies for up-State distribution."

Another subject to be considered is the scope of the bills which will be prepared by the permanent Legislative Committee of the Progressive Party, appointed last Friday. Regarding the political work to be done, Chairman Hotchkiss said:

"While there is apparently no sentiment whatever in the Progressive Party looking to a possible fusion between the Progressives and either of the old parties in the elections of 1913 and 1914, this matter will undoubtedly have consideration. Present plans, however, call for the nomination of Progressive candidates for Supervisors and village officers in such sections in the State as still have Spring elections, and a complete Progressive ticket for the Assembly in 1913. All such nominations will, under the Levy election law, of necessity be made by petition—notwithstanding the fact that the Progressive Party in this State cast nearly 400,000 votes in the last election."

If it should be decided that others besides members of the National Committee of the party will be allowed to take part in the National conference which is to meet in Chicago on Dec. 10, the conference to-morrow will probably choose a delegation to represent New York.

PRENDERGAST IS INDIGNANT.

He Would Like to Know Why Straus Ignored Kings County Progressives.

Controller Prendergast was indignant last night at Oscar S. Straus, the recently defeated candidate of the Progressive Party for Governor, for ignoring the Progressives of Kings County in his appointment of nine members of the Legislative Committee of that party. Mr. Prendergast appeared to be especially concerned because Timothy L. Woodruff had not been selected to act on that committee.

When the Controller was assured that the nine members selected did not comprise the entire committee, but that six others were to be named by those already designated, he merely sniffed.

"State Chairman Hotchkiss has hinted that your name would be among those selected by the committee to fill the membership of the committee," Mr. Prendergast was told.

"I don't see why it takes a committee of nine to put Kings County on the map," he retorted.

"Are you going to attend the meeting of the Progressive State Committee Tuesday night?"

"I most certainly am not," was the emphatic answer.

Mr. Prendergast made haste to add, however, that he had been ordered by his physicians to seek a respite from official and political cares in Lakewood. He volunteered the information that Timothy L. Woodruff would arrive in New York from his camp in the Adrondacks to-day.

"Will Mr. Woodruff attend the meeting?" the reporter asked.

"You will have to see Mr. Woodruff to find out," was the response.

When Controller Prendergast was asked whether or not he considered the fact that he had been ignored in the selection of the Progressive Legislative Committee as an aftermath of the developments at the Progressive State Convention at Syracuse, he replied:

"Well, it certainly looks that way. What would you think?"

It will be recalled that the candidacy of Mr. Prendergast for the Gubernatorial nomination resulted in what promised to be a bitter contest between himself and State Chairman Hotchkiss, who was his opponent. The contest was overrun in the stampede to Oscar S. Straus.

Bankers' Association to Meet Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The Investment Bankers' Association of America, organized several months ago by Chicago men, will hold its first annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City on Thursday and Friday. Western members of the association will leave Chicago on a special train, attached to the Twentieth Century Limited, on Wednesday to attend the meeting.

Excellence for the Clothes' Sake

regardless of price. Every man has pride in a certain direction. Our pride finds its expression in adhering to a standard of excellence in making clothes for men—whether it be the suit or overcoat at $20 or the ultimate in quality at $50.

But whatever price you pay us for your clothes—we make them with but one ideal in mind—that they will so satisfy you as to make your custom a permanent Clemons asset.

Do you want your clothes made on this basis?

Suits or Overcoats To Order $20 to $50

Full dress suits are the hardest clothes for the average tailor to make. Our dress clothes are "at home" wherever rightly dressed men are met.

Full Dress Suits To Order, Silk Lined $35

Mail orders receive prompt attention. Send for samples.

Clemons
THE TAILOR
Broadway & 39th St.

Exclusive Overcoats Made to Your Measure From New Elysian Beaver

$25 You must see the material to appreciate how effective these coats can be. Cut for you, fitted to you, and having all those little perfected details found only in custom clothes. You dictate the style—we guarantee value and satisfaction. Samples on request. $25

Arnheim
Broadway and 9th Street

NEW RITZ HOTELS TO OPEN

At Philadelphia and Montreal This Year, and Two Soon in Brazil.

William Harris, Chairman of the Ritz-Carlton Hotels Company of New York, London and Paris, who arrived yesterday from Europe, said that the new Ritz Hotel in Philadelphia would be opened on Dec. 10 and the Ritz in Montreal on Dec. 30.

Two hotels, to accommodate 500 guests each, would be opened next year in Brazil, one in San Paulo and the other in Rio de Janeiro, he said. He added that Hotel Ritz in the Prado, Madrid, newly opened, had been a great success, and that Spain was waking up to the benefit of encouraging Americans to visit the country in automobiles. Good roads are being built from Irun on the frontier, where the main road from Paris ends. Mr. Harris expects to remain here until Jan. 1 next.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Pop. Prices Mat. Wed., 50c-$1.50. The Absolute Hit of the Year. GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play. "BROADWAY" JONES. Grand OP. HO. 23 St., 8 Av. Mat. Wed. 25-50c. Blanche Ring—The Wall St. Girl.

10TH SEASON 3 RUSSIAN SYMPHONY CONCERTS MODEST ALTSCHULER CONDUCTOR. NEW AEOLIAN HALL FIRST CONCERT THURS. EVE., NOV. 21 TSCHAIKOWSKY'S "PATHETIQUE" American Debut GERTA SCHLOSSER Juvenile Violinist. Tickets Now at Box Office.

LAND SHOW 71st Reg't Armory 34th St. & Park Ave. 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Daily and Sundays to Dec. 1st PRIZE SOIL PRODUCTS, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry Kaltenborn's Orchestra Twice Daily — Admission 50c.

CENTURY THEATRE, Dec. 6, 1:30 P. M. WOMAN'S TITANIC MEMORIAL BENEFIT. Tickets ready TO-DAY at Box Office. Prices, 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, & $5.00

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c. Tuesday—Cabaret Night. Wed.—Short Story Contest. Thursday—Amateur Night. Friday—Country Store. CRACKER-JACKS

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mat. Daily. ROSE STYDELL and her LONDON BELLES. Wrestling To-morrow Night.

Columbia B'way & 47th Burlesque Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. $1 AL REEVES' BIG BEAUTY SHOW Smoking Matinee To-day. 15c. 25c & 50c

Garden THEATRE. 27th St., Madison Av. COMMENCING TO-NIGHT, 8:15. John E. Kellerd & All-Star Cast, HAMLET

JOE WEBER'S, B'way, 29th St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. A SCRAPE O' THE PEN Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. MUSEE Educational Films Thursday Night.

Hammerstein's ANNIVERSARY WEEK. Daily Mats. 25 & 50c 17 BIG ACTS

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque. THE COLLEGE GIRLS.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Overcoats

$25

WHEN we say that we have forty-eight different overcoat patterns and a score of different models at $25, the words don't mean very much.

But when you see the Overcoats you will realize that hardly before have you seen such a wide chance for selection among so many attractive garments.

As to value,—

Many men have expected to pay $35 for an overcoat that they bought of us at $25.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

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Weber & Fields' NEW MUSIC HALL All Star Stock Co. 44th, Just West of B'way. OPENING PERFORMANCE THURS. EVE. 'Roly Poly' and burlesque 'Without the Law' Box Office Sale Opens To-day, 9 A. M. First Mat. Sat. Reg. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksg'g. A New Musical Play, THE RED PETTICOAT with HELEN LOWELL. "Unusual and good. Helen Lowell a hit. First night a distinct success."—Lawrence Reamer, Sun.

39TH ST. Theatre. 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Fri. & Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL'S Old English Comedy Co. in "She Stoops to Conquer."

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksg'g. READY MONEY

LYRIC 42d W. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:00 Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksg'g. 2 FAVERSHAM'S JULIUS CAESAR Cast Includes: Mr. Faversham, Frank Keenan, Tyrone Power, Fuller Mellish, Miss Julie Opp.

48th St. Thea. 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. WILLIAM COLLIER in NEVER SAY DIE THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksg'g. THE MERRY COUNTESS

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. LITTLE WOMEN

William Collier's COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow. Granville Barker's London Co. in Fanny's First Play

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. 34th and 8th Av. Great Drury Lane Theatre, London, Success. Beginning Fri. Eve. THE WHIP

WEST END 125th St., West of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LITTLE MISS BROWN

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 8, Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson (debut), Fornia; Jorn, Goritz, Didur, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Tues. at 8.—Phila.-Chicago Opera Co. Hamlet. Zeppilli, Cisneros; Titta Ruffo, (debut), Huberdeau, Scott; Warnery, Nicolay. Gen'l Mus. Dir., Campanini.
Wed. at 8, Double Bill: Cav. Rusticana and Pagliacci. Destinn, Bori, Duchene; Caruso, Martin, Amato, Gilly. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Mardoubourg; Jorn, Rothier, Gilly. Conductor, Sturani.
Fri. at 8.—Manon Lescaut. Bori, Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2.—Magic Flute. Destinn, Parks (debut), Homer, Alten; Slezak, Lankow (debut), Goritz, Griswold, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Next Week: Mon. at 8:15. Girl of the Golden West. Destinn; Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SAT. EVE. at 8, LA BOHEME. Farrar, Sparkes; Martin, Amato, Didur, de Segurola, Pini-Corsi. Conductor, Sturani.
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B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. Robert T. Haines, Gertrude Vanderbilt & Geo. Moore, Bert Levy, Marion Murray.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. TOM WISE & CO. in Sidney Drew, others. HENRY E. DIXEY

ALHAMBRA 7 Ave. & 126 St. Lasky's Little Parisienne, Vera Michelena, Mason Keeler Co., Laddie Cliff.

BRONX 149 St. & 3 Ave. Vaudeville's Anniversary. 14 ALL STAR ACTS Curtain 1:45 & 7:45.

HARLEM OP. Matinee Daily, 25c The Gamblers

PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES. 5th Ave. 23RD ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. "RUBE"—MARQUARD & BLOSSOM SEELEY, FELIX & CAIRE, RAYMOND & CAVERLY, MACK & WALKER, MRS. GARDNER CRANE & CO., and others. New York's Leading Continuous Vaudeville and Motion Picture Theatres. Program Changed Semi-Weekly—New Films Daily. Prices extremely modest. Drop in at any time from 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. "Miss Starr Triumphs" READ ANY N. Y. CRITIC DAVID BELASCO presents FRANCES STARR IN THE CASE OF BECKY

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. William Elliott and David Belasco present THE GOVERNOR'S LADY

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Last Week This Thea. Next Week, Uptown. Mon., Nov. 25. OUR WIVES with Henry Kolker, SIMONE in "The Paper Chase."

CENTURY THEA. 62d & 8th Av. Phone Col. 8800 Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Revising The Prices Downward 25c to $1.50 THE DAUGHTER OF HEAVEN THE $100,000 PIERRE LOTI SPECTACLE.

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CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR. Thurs., Nov. 21, at 8:15. Fri., Nov. 22, at 2:30. Soloist GODOWSKI (His First Appearance.) Supplementary Subscriptions and single tickets now at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE NEXT WEEK—WHIRL OF SOCIETY

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Daily Mat. Ste. Ada Reeve, Florence Tempest, Leo Carrillo, Frank Morrell & Co., 3 Keatons, Gordon & Gill & Co., others.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. NAZIMOVA in the 4-Act Drama BELLA DONNA

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:20 Sharp. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. MISS BILLIE BURKE in THE MIND THE PAINT GIRL

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. John Mason in the powerful play, THE ATTACK.

CRITERION WHAT AILS YOU? B'way at 44th St. To-night at 8:15 Rupert Hughes' New Farce. A LOOSENER OF THE LAUGHTER MUSCLES. FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Thurs. Mat. 50c to $1.50. Last Week Here. Next Week Park. A Rich Man's Son By Jas. Forbes, Author of "The Chorus Lady" & "The Traveling Salesman." NEXT MONDAY.....SEATS THURS. MERE MAN A new comedy by Augustus Thomas. SPECIAL MATS. TUES., WED. & FRI. A new American comedy MRS. XMAS ANGEL AFTERNOONS ONLY. Seats Now.

FULTON 46 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mats. 50c. to $1.50. THE YELLOW JACKET The Celestial Laughing Novelty

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. TOMR'W NIGHT Mrs. Fiske in THE HIGH ROAD.

PARK 59th St. & Col. Circle. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.50. "Tinkles in the good old way."—World. "The Gypsy" Romantic operetta, by PIXLEY & LUDERS.

COMMENCING NEXT MON. NOV. 25 A RICH MAN'S SON NEEDING MORE ROOM BECAUSE IT'S A BIG HIT!!! —MOVES— TO THE PARK THEATRE

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. Franz Lehar's Musical Romance. THE Count OF Luxembourg

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50c. to $1.50. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. The Last Word in Musical Comedy. OH! OH! DELPHINE

MOULIN ROUGE Evs. 8:15. WED. MAT. POP. PRICES 50c. to $1.50. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GAIETY Broadway & 46 St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. C. O. D. A SCREAM FROM CURTAIN TO CURTAIN.

Globe Next Matinee Wed., 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Nov. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. Morning, Afternoon and Evening. Opens daily at 10 A. M. Concerts by Conrad's Band. Seats in the two upper galleries not reserved. Great Exhibition of Horses International Events U. S. Officers vs. English, Dutch, Belgian and Canadian in Military Contests. Hunters, Saddle Horses, Tandems, Four-in-hands, Trotters, Hackneys, Clydesdales, High Jumping and Water Jump. Admission $1.

LECTURES.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street. Two Public Lectures on "THE NON-CONFORMISTS UNDER CHARLES II." by the Rev. HERBERT HENSLEY HENSON, D. D., Canon of Westminster Abbey and Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 5 o'clock. Monday, November 18—"The Religious Situation in 1660." Wednesday, November 20—"The Act of Uniformity and Its Consequences."

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